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R. E. PEACH

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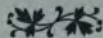
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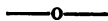
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DEDICATION.



To

E. R. WODEHOUSE, ESQ.,

and

COLONEL R. P. LAURIE,

Members of Parliament for the City of Bath,

I very respectfully dedicate the Historic and Descriptive Guide to Bath. A city which, in times of National crises, has chosen men such as William Pitt, Earl of Chatham; Robert Henley, Earl of Northington; Charles Pratt, Earl Camden; Hon. John Jeffreys Pratt, afterwards Lord Bayham, Earl and Marquis Camden; Earl of Brecknock, afterwards 2nd Marquis Camden; John Arthur Roebuck; Anthony Ashley, Lord Ashley, afterwards 7th Earl of Shaftesbury; Robert Duncan-Haldane, Viscount Duncan, afterwards 2nd Earl Camperdown; as well as other eminent politicians and statesmen, has, at the present critical juncture, fully kept in view the duty it owes to itself, the country, and its own traditions, in electing two gentlemen to whom the honour and integrity of the Empire are superior to mere party and selfish considerations.

R. E. PEACH.

YEAR OF THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE, 1887.

PREFACE.

IN the year 1811 the late Rev. R. Warner published his smaller work on the city of Bath—ten years after he had published his larger quarto volume. This larger work, important as it is, containing a large body of admirably digested historical matter, and written with clearness if occasionally with the old-fashioned pedantry of an obsolete school,¹ lacks completeness. A competent author, with time and inclination, and a thorough love of the subject, who would undertake to bring the work down to the present time, correcting its errors, and amplifying where necessary, and at the same time supplying those portions which for very insufficient though intelligible reasons Warner omitted, would confer a great boon upon the city. When he conceived and carried out his valuable historic enterprise, he omitted all notice of Lyncombe and Widcombe, Bathwick, and portions of Walcot. These parishes and districts were not legally incorporated with the borough nor subject to the local government, although they enjoyed otherwise the privileges and advantages of belonging to the city.² A part of Walcot was enfranchised in the charter of George III. in the year 1794.

Having devoted no little time and care in the prosecution of local enquiry and investigation, I can the better measure the loss we have suffered from the too literal adherence of Warner to a description of the city within the old recognised limits. Looking to Lyncombe and Widcombe, which for centuries before the dissolution were so closely

¹ Warner was a voluminous writer, but with the perversity of men of his day, he never provided his works with that greatest of all comforts to his readers—an Index. So great was the difficulty of reference to his large history, that its real value was never fully appreciated. No one felt this more than the present author, by whom this want has been supplied.

² Warner lived to see all the city parishes incorporated and enfranchised under the Reform Act of 1832, but he relinquished all his literary work when he left Bath in 1825 on accepting the Rectory of Timberscombe and Croscombe, which he held for a short time, when he was presented to Chelwood and Great Charfield. He died in 1857, at the age of 95.

identified with the monastery and the Abbey, no writer was so competent and so well qualified to tell us the story of these manors, their associations, vicissitudes, and varying fortunes as he.

There is much to be told of the Church property, after the Reformation, which is only imperfectly described by Collinson and other historians. It would be interesting to know more of the Chapmans, and how they acquired so large a slice of Church property in Lyncombe and Widcombe, as well as in various parts of the city. We only get imperfect glimpses of the events of those times. We know that certain transactions occurred, but are not well-informed as to the causes, and of those who took part in them. We have been told that in Italy the fifteenth century was the April of the nation. The sixteenth century in England, by an inversion of the seasons, was the November, so much gloom and depression having been caused by spoliation and sacrilege of churches and religious houses.

Then, again, we should be all the richer for a more complete history of Bathwick before and after it became the property of the Essex family, from whom it passed into the hands of the Pulteney family, since whose time it has been an open book to those who choose to scan it.

Turning, however, from Warner's greater to his smaller work, he has, so far as was possible within its limits, done something towards supplying the *desiderata*. This work, with some defects of arrangement, and certain errors of fact and theory, is, according to my judgment, the best summary of Bath history ever published down to the period to which it is brought. I confess I think it is scarcely a matter to boast of, but I am able to state that I have seen every guide worth seeing (and many that are not worth notice) relating to Bath. Warner's is the nearest approach to the ideal of what a guide to such a city should be. There is just enough historic matter in it to give point and value to the descriptions he has written with so much clearness and interest, of all that up to his day constituted the most important annals relating to the city.

It has been frequently pressed upon me that to re-edit this small, scarce, obscure, ill-printed book would be a task worth undertaking. Although I have felt no little diffidence in carrying it into effect, I have spared no pains, with the co-operation of some literary and professional friends, in endeavouring to make the book a full and trustworthy Guide. It is obviously a difficult process to reconcile the subject-matter of a

book published 76 years ago with new matter and new subjects, but I am sanguine in the belief that this task has been successfully accomplished. Indeed I have found less difficulty in removing anachronisms, than in rendering the new portions worthy of the old—in weaving the new web into the warp and woof of the old with unity, strength, and proportion. One special reflection has forcibly occurred to my mind in the preparation of the work, and that is, the immense growth and development of the city since Warner began his larger history in 1801, and his smaller work in 1811,¹ and the period of the present re-publication. Regarding the ten years referred to as representing an average condition of the city at the beginning of the century, it may be taken as a period which in its main characteristics supplies a comparison and a contrast between the past and the present. In the condition of the streets, and the government of the city, in the building of churches and other places of public worship, but especially in the judicious and fostering care exercised by the council in relation to the Baths, the contrast is very marked. It is not too much to say that the history of the Baths from the earliest times until forty years ago is not altogether creditable to the city. Sometimes the waters were altogether neglected; at other times they were made subservient merely to the vices and fashionable follies of the day. Then the corporation sought to make them simply a source of revenue, with little regard to their hygienic properties, and with total indifference to their great influence in the world of medical science.

It has been reserved for the present generation to recognize the great importance of developing the springs to the utmost extent, and in increasing the bathing establishments commensurately therewith. The corporation is justly entitled to the credit of having so enlarged and increased the Baths, that, at the present moment, they are without a rival not only in England but in Europe, as to accommodation,

¹ It is as well to mention that in 1802, a little anonymous work was published by Cruttwell, called "An Historical and Descriptive Account of Bath and its Environs," at the end of which there is a "Sketch of a Bath Flora," by J. T. Davis, M.D. I suspect the work was done by Warner, as it is very much upon the lines of his History, and here and there I trace paragraphs identical with some in the book of 1811. The book of 1802, however, is deficient in arrangement, and I conclude was a failure when published, but nevertheless it is a bibliographical curiosity.

luxurious comfort, and convenience of arrangement. The material interests of Bath are so interwoven with the possession of the healing waters, which Providence has beneficently vouchsafed to it, that it is a matter of wonder that it should have been at any time indifferent or blind to the fact. Apart from the obvious commercial advantages, there is at the present day an increased sentiment largely pervading the Bath public, that the waters in their ample abundance should be a perpetual source of healing to the poor and helpless, as well as to the rich. This consideration receives its practical fulfilment in the various institutions of the city, as the pages of this book will attest.

One of the worst acts of Vandalism that ever brought discredit upon this or any other city was the destruction of the Roman Baths, and other works of historic and archæological importance in the last century. The corporation as a body, appears to have been wholly indifferent to the enduring interest of the relics then brought to light. As was the intelligence of the municipal mind, so was that of the citizens at large. There were men, to their honour be it written, who not only appreciated the unique value of the discoveries then made, as attesting the antiquity of the city, and investing it with an importance all its own, but who exercised their ability and their influence in vain to stay the hand of the destroyer. Some of these men, if they remonstrated and pleaded in vain, did the next best thing to succeeding, they have preserved—notably Lucas—clear and ample records and plans, either of what they saw, or what was described to them by those who did see them. But what is so much to be deplored is the fact that there exists no pictorial or other illustration of the discoveries then made. I have endeavoured to give as accurate an account of them as I can in the short space at my command. The more recent discoveries need but few remarks here. They have been the subject of much discussion and controversy. It would be tampering with historic truth and patent facts, to state that the former experience has borne all the practical results which might fairly have been expected from it. When the future antiquary comes to describe the additional Roman Baths excavated in this decade, and the manner in which they have been dealt with during the year 1886, it is scarcely probable that he will feel much more satisfaction than the writers who have at different periods dealt with the earlier discoveries of 1755. One of the most conspicuous claims of Bath to distinction is its antiquity and its historical associations.

It is a humiliating consideration, that even in 1755, the municipal intelligence of the city had not grasped the importance of this fact. We live in an age in which the importance of antiquarian pursuits has been universally acknowledged, and archæological investigation is generally cultivated. We might therefore have expected that, when a second great "find" was revealed by excavation, that it would have been safe, not only from destruction, but from the slightest mutilation. The relics that are preserved in their integrity are, no doubt, of the first importance, but too much has been obscured by the modern building, and, so far as the general public are concerned, practically lost. One portion was considered to be quite unique.

The introduction of well-executed engravings, together with a Woodburytype representing some of the most interesting churches, will not fail to give the book additional interest. On the whole, I hope this little work may supply what has been long wanted, namely—a guide above the average, in quality and information, at a small price.

R. E. PEACH.

Bath, 1887.

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Explanatory Notes by the Author.

1. The author of "Bath, Old and New," thinks it expedient to explain the origin and cause of two strange mistakes which will be found in the work.

The first is on page 52, and consists of a footnote promising "a short appendix" to contain "a list of the chief Works on the Waters of Bath and on the antiquities," &c. This note was intended for another book on which the author was engaged, which contains the said list.

2. The second error is a mere redundancy—a duplication of a passage. The matter on page 132 from par. 3 to the last par. on page 138, is reprinted on page 235 to 245. When the author had written this matter and read it in the sheet, he considered the proper place for it was in the latter place in the volume. He cannot explain how it comes to appear in the place assigned to it without having been cancelled by the printer in the earlier sheet, but so it is. The author takes the whole blame upon himself, without offering any other excuse than can be found in the fact that the work was a long time passing through the press, and the incident had escaped his attention.

There are some unimportant errors which are shown at the end of the volume in "Errata," most of which are the result of careless reading.



OLD BATH.



HE origin of cities and towns which lay claim to remote antiquity is always obscure, and generally fabulous. The early history of Bath partakes of both these characters. No decisive *proof* is to be obtained whether it was indebted to the Britons or the Romans for a "local habitation and a name;" and Romance, in the absence of authentic records, has supplied their place with some of her own interesting but incredible inventions.

Warner, in the excellent little book we are partially appropriating, as well as in his large History, quotes the Bladud legend much as it has been quoted by older and numerous writers during the eighteenth century, and assigns the story to the same authorities, namely:—*Dr. Jones*, the author of a book, in 1572, called "The Bathes of Bathes' Ayde," and *Geoffrey of Monmouth*, in the twelfth century. In the version given by Warner, he introduces the pigs. Now, it is necessary, whilst giving the whole legend, to say that neither Jones, nor Geoffrey of Monmouth, makes any mention of the pigs, nor can we trace it in any authority whatever earlier than Dr. Peirce, who published his *Memoirs* in 1697. Wood, the great local architect, not only gives a very circumstantial account of the pigs, but he evidently believed it, as he did every other amusing legend which he relates; and the only authority he quotes is very indefinite, so that we

are led to think that he is one of the first writers after Peirce, who has embodied with the legend of Bladud the story of the pigs,¹ which he has amplified to a preposterous extent.

Many centuries before the Christian era, Lud Hudibras swayed the sceptre of Britain. Bladud, a prince of the highest expectations, was the heir-apparent of this monarch, the darling of his parents, and the delight of a splendid court. By some fatal accident this great prince became a leper ; and, as the disease under which he laboured was contagious and incurable, the courtiers prevailed upon his reluctant father to banish him from the palace, lest he should contaminate their immaculate circle with this horrible malady. Lud Hudibras, therefore, dismissed the prince with tears and blessings, to which the queen, his mother, added a brilliant ring, both as a testimony of her affection and a mark of recognition when he should be fortunate enough to get rid of the disease. Shut out from society by the leprosy, Bladud could only aspire to the meanest employments ; and having travelled as far as Canesham (Keynsham),² a village six miles from Bath, he offered himself to a man of that village, who dealt largely

¹ Wood says, Vol. I., p. 71, "The story has been handed down to the Elders of the present Age," i.e., when he wrote, in 1749, but by whom the story was handed down, and who the *Elders* were, we are left to find out. Dr. Peirce, in his "Bath Memoirs," 1697, gives no definite authority as to the early tradition of the pigs.

² Wood goes so far as to contend that Swinford derives its name from its contiguity to the ford in which the pigs plunged. Other writers since have contended, in much earnest too, that *Swainswick* was the place in which the prince took refuge, and that like the swine of the Scripture narrative, the herd ran down that steep place into the waters below ; only that, instead of being choked, they were cured of their foul disease, and hence the village really should be called *Swineswick*, a method of determining village nomenclature more ingenious than accurate or scientific.

in pigs, to take charge of a party of these respectable animals. Being accepted by the swineherd, Bladud soon discovered that he had communicated his disorder to the herd; and dreading the displeasure of his patron in case of a discovery, he requested that he might drive his charge to the opposite side of the river, under the pretext that the acorns were finer and more plentiful than in the spot where the animals then grazed. This was acceded to, and Bladud passed the river at a shallow, conducting his pigs to the hills which hung over the northern side of Bath. The health-dispensing springs of this place stole at that time unperceived through the valley, obscured by wild aquatic plants, which spread themselves in matted entanglements over their surface.

The swine, however, led by instinct, soon discovered this treasure, quitted their keeper, rushed violently down the hill, and plunged into the muddy morass below. If this piggish instinct proved nothing else, it would prove the superior intelligence of Bladud's herd over all pigs and piggish creatures which have flourished in earlier and later times.

The Royal swineherd, astonished at the circumstance (as well he might be), endeavoured in vain, for a considerable time, to entice his troop from the spot; but acorns succeeding where eloquence failed, he led them back to their former pens, and on washing them from the mud and filth, he perceived, to his immense gratification, that many of the animals had entirely shed the scabby marks of their disorder, and the others were evidently improved in their appearance.

Bladud, who had studied philosophy at Athens, and possessed a tolerable share of natural sagacity, wisely concluded that there could be no effect without an adequate cause; and after revolving in his mind from whence this sudden favourable change in the pigs could proceed, it struck him, that the virtues of the morass into which they had plunged must have produced it.

It required no great powers of reasoning to establish this

conclusion in his mind, that, if the waters cured the hogs of the leprosy, there was a probability they would be equally beneficial to a man in a similar situation ; resolving, therefore, to try their effects, he immediately proceeded to bathe himself in them, and after continuing their use for a few days, had the inexpressible happiness to find himself cleansed from his disease.

The remainder of the story may be readily anticipated. Bladud marched back the pigs to his patron ; returned to court, shewed his ring ; was known and acknowledged with rapture ; proceeded to the place where he had found his cure ; cleansed the springs ; erected baths ; and built a splendid city on the spot. Here he lived and reigned for many years with great honour ; but getting foolish as he became old, he applied himself at length to the study of magic, and scorning any longer to tread the earth like a common mortal, he determined to take a trip through the air, with no other aid than a pair of necromantic wings, which he had constructed, for unfortunately balloons were then unknown. The consequence was as might be expected : on a certain day he sprang from the pinnacle of a temple which he had founded to Minerva, in Bath, tumbled instantly to the ground, and at once put an end to his life and to his fame as a conjuror. ¹

Deficient as the above account is, in anything that could stamp it with probability, the inhabitants of Bath both gave credit to it, and valued themselves upon the British origin of the city, till within these hundred years ; and, notwithstanding the serious preaching of the Puritans during the usurpation and the wicked wit of Rochester, in the time of Charles the II., who ridiculed the credulity of the Bathonians in a variety of

¹The monkish writers have given the following names to the supposed British city : *Caer Palladur*, *Caer Badon*, *Caer Badin*, *Caer Gran*, *Caer yn ennaint twymyn*. For a detailed definition of these terms, see "*Guidott's Collection of Treatises on the Bath Waters*," edition 1725, pages 66 and 67.

ways, the belief in Bladud and the swine constituted part of the creed of every *true Bath Man*.¹

The state of society in the interior of Britain previously to its invasion by the Romans renders it probable that Bath had no existence, under any form, till these conquerors had settled themselves in our country. The landing of Julius Cæsar in Britain was little more than a discovery of it; his successor, Augustus, sufficiently wise to know when he had enough, did not pursue the pernicious policy of extending the empire by foreign conquests; the wary Tiberius followed the same maxim, and the preparations of the absurd Caligula evaporated in idle folly.

In the reign of Claudius the event took place, when a Roman army, under the command of P. Ostorius Scapula, made a complete conquest of this part of Somersetshire, and secured their acquisitions by forming stations and erecting forts along the line of the country which they had subdued.²

To this era, then, we may attribute the first foundation of Bath, when the Romans, attracted by the appearance of those hot springs, whose uses they so well knew and so

¹ Warner quotes a manuscript written by Wood the architect, to show, not only that the writer believed all the traditional legends which he gives, but that he believed it to be his duty to impress their truth upon the principal inhabitants of the city. "We, whose names are hereunder written, natives of the City of Bath, having perused the above tradition, do think it very truly and faithfully related, and that there is but one material circumstance omitted in the whole story, which is the grateful acknowledgment Bladud made to his master, for, it is said, the king richly arrayed him, made him a knight, and gave him an estate to support his dignity. As witness our hands this 1st day of November, 1741." Whether any of the "natives" were simple enough to sign it, is not said. [This does not appear in Wood's Description of Bath.]

² A memorial of Ostorius's success subsists in the name of the passage over the Severn, a few miles from Bristol, which is still called Ost Passage, or, as it is written now, Aust, which is also the name of the village, evidently a corruption of Ost.

highly valued, fixed upon the low and narrow vale in which they rose for the establishment of a station and the erection of a town. To secure their acquisition by surrounding it with walls, would be the first object of these judicious conquerors ; these, according to a form usually effected by the Romans on such occasions, approached to a parallelogram, swelling out on one side so as to describe an outline somewhat pentagonal, and stretching in length from east to west about 400 yards, and 380 yards in the broadest parts from north to south. From subsequent discoveries, these walls appear to have been twenty feet above ground in height, and in thickness sixteen feet at the base, and eight at the summit, strengthened with five towers, rising at the angles, and having four portals, or entrances, facing the cardinal points, which were connected with each other by two grand streets, dividing the city into four parts, and intersecting each other at the centre.

The Station and Town thus established, received the name of *υδρα θερμα*, or Warm Waters, in allusion to its local natural phenomena, and communications were formed between it and the other Roman possessions in Britain by various roads ; one directing itself to Durocorinium, or Cirencester ; another to Verlucio, or Westbury ;¹ a third to Ischalis, or Ilchester ; and a fourth to Alone, or Amesbury.

¹ Antiquaries are divided in opinion with respect to the situation of the Roman station Verlucio or Verlucione ; some conceiving it to have been at Westbury ; others at Eddington, a few miles to the eastward ; and a third party placing it at Warminster, three miles south of Westbury. Whatever may be the true site of this station, numerous remains of Roman antiquity evince the presence of that people in the neighbourhood of all the above-mentioned places. A series of fine camps crowns the summits of those noble, sweeping hills, which rise to the east of the turnpike road, leading to Salisbury, between the towns of Westbury and Heytesbury ; whilst a little to the west of the same, between the villages of Norton and Bishopstrow, at a place called Pittmead, considerable remains of porticoes and tessellated pavements, and sudatories and hypocausts, discovered at the close of the last century, testify that the splendour of Roman social life was exhibited here, protected by the encampments at a little distance above.

Having thus provided for their security, the spirit of superstition and of luxury which equally characterized the Romans of this age would induce them to raise temples to the honour of their gods, and erect baths for the accommodation of themselves in their new acquisition. The stone of the neighbouring Downs, and the hot springs which bubbled up at their feet, afforded them materials for both ; and it is probable, that shortly after the settlement at "the warm waters," those magnificent fabrics, discovered in 1755 (more fully treated of hereafter), and that temple of Minerva, whose present remains testify its original grandeur, were erected. But the splendour of Bath was in some degree progressive.

The elegant Agricola, reposing a winter here from his successful campaign in Wales, would, in pursuance of his customary policy, decorate it with buildings, dedicated to piety and pleasure ; and the polite Adrian, 30 years afterwards, founded an establishment in it, which at once rendered it the most important place in the southern part of Britain. This was the *Fabrica*, or *College of Armourers*, in which the military weapons for the use of the legions were manufactured from the iron ore that was dug up in the Forest of Dean, transported across the Severn to Aust, and thence brought to Bath by the military road before mentioned.

A century after this event, the station before us had the honour of Geta's residence within its walls, during the absence of his father, Septimius Severus, in North Britain, to quell an insurrection of the Caledonians ; and complimentary statues were raised, in consequence of the circumstance, of *ὑδρα θερμα*, who received the appellation of *Aquæ Solis*, a compliment paid probably to Heliogabalus (for the colonists were always ready enough to flatter the reigning emperor) who was priest of the Sun, and received his name from having borne that sacred office.

The joint reign of Dioclesian and Maximinian increased the number of pious memorials at *Aquæ Solis* ; for the same

spirit of adulation incited its inhabitants to dedicate an altar, if not to erect a temple, to their two emperors. But their loyalty was for some time suspended by the successful usurpation of Carausius, who seized upon Britain, and held it, in despite of the purple, for seven years; when he fell a victim to the treachery of his friend Allectus, who caused him to be assassinated. From this period to the time when the Romans quitted England (about the year 450), we can collect no particulars respecting *Aquæ Solis*, excepting that a part of the sixth legion, a cohort of the twentieth legion, and some of the Spanish Velloneusian horse, were quartered in it; whilst many fragments of masonry, coins, and inscriptions, authorize the conclusion, that it continued to be a place of great resort and considerable splendour, till the Roman eagle fled from our shores, and left the Britons to take care of themselves.¹

Of the remains of ancient edifices constructed by the Romans at Bath, a very considerable number are preserved to the present day; they were collected together, and were formerly deposited in a building near the Cross-Bath, erected for that purpose by the Corporation, but at present these remains are placed in the Royal Literary Institution.

The principal of these fragments of masonry and sculpture are noticed. They form an almost unique collection from their beauty, curiosity, and variety. *Guidott* (p. 76) describes them, whilst many of them were still *in situ* in the mediæval wall, into which they appear to have been inserted when those walls were built. The coins also he well describes, partly from his own knowledge, and partly from Camden, but the most complete work upon the Roman antiquities of Bath,

¹ The Greek names of Bath were *ὑδρα θερμα* and *βαδίζα*, and its Latin names *Aquæ Solis*, *Fontes*, *Calidi*, *Therma*, *Badonia*, *Bathonia*, *Balnea*, *Badonessa*. Ptolemy places it in longitude, 17 degrees, 20 minutes, east from the Canary or Fortunate Isles; and in latitude, 53 degrees, 22 minutes, and 32 seconds, north; in longitude, 2 degrees, 21 minutes, and 30 seconds; and in time, 9 minutes, and 26 seconds, west from London.

embodying all the results of the research of the most eminent antiquaries, as well as his own independent labours, is that of Prebendary Scarth, *Aquæ Solis*.¹

The remains of the Temple of Minerva² are the most remarkable objects to be noticed. They consist of the Tympanum of the Temple ; fragments of columns, cornices, and pilasters, and three pieces of frieze ; all of beautiful design and masterly workmanship, testifying that the structure to which they belonged was equal in magnificence to any specimen of classical architecture in the kingdom.

The Tympanum, when perfect, appears to have been in length, at the base, about 27 feet, and to have contained the following ornaments : In the centre, the head of Medusa, cut in strong and coarse lines, with her serpent locks and pinnated crown ; surrounded with two wreaths of the olive and the oak. Two Genii, one on each side treading upon spheres, supported this central ornament ; whilst beneath, on a level with their knees, were seen two helmets each surmounted by the favourite bird of the Goddess of Wisdom.³

¹ *Aquæ Solis, or Notices of Roman Bath, etc., 1864*, copiously illustrated. The following is an approximately correct list of writers on the Roman Remains of Bath :—Leland, in his Itinerary, about 1539 ; Harrison, in Holinshed's Chronicles, 1577 ; Horsley's *Britannica Romana*, by Leman, 1732 ; Guidott on the Bath Waters, edit. 1725 (not 1676 edit.) ; Musgrave's *Bib. Brit.*, 2 vols., 1719 ; Sutherland's *Attempt to Revise Antient Medical Doctrines*, London, 1763 ; Lucas on *Mineral Waters*, 1756, Vol. II., relating to Bath ; Warner, 1797 ; Lysons' *Reliquæ Romanæ* ; Carter, Pownall, Wood, Collinson, Phelps, Whitaker, Scharf. The late Rev. Joseph Hunter, assisted by Mr. Lonsdale, catalogued the Bath collection up to his own day, but discoveries have since been made.

² On the same spot where the fragments of Minerva's temple were discovered, several horns and skulls of young heifers were dug up: the appropriate victims of the goddess, which had been offered on the altar of her temple at Bath.

³ With so many proofs of the Tympanum having related to Minerva, it is somewhat singular that Pownall, with so much recondite learning, should have endeavoured to prove that it exhibited the

Parts only of this piece of masonry remain ; but they are sufficient to prove the correctness of the above statement of its original design. The cornices and friezes, found together with the tympanum, assimilated with its magnitude and beauty ; though mutilated in form, and flattened in their sculpture, they exhibit much elegance of pattern, and skill in workmanship ; and prove to demonstration that the edifice they adorned must have been constructed before the Arts began to decline among the Romans ; that is, at no great distance of time from their first settling themselves at Bath.

The fate and fortune of this temple afford some very curious particulars of local history. The Romans, considering Minerva as the deity presiding over hot springs,¹ would naturally provide a fane for the worship of the Goddess as speedily as possible after they had taken possession of, a spot, which seemed to be so peculiarly under the tutelage of her divinity. They had already a temple dedicated jointly to Vesta and Pallas, at Rome ; and to *this* they assimilated, in some measure that which they erected at Bath. As in the former a fire was kept continually burning ; so a perpetual one illuminated our temple also.

The attendants on the services of each indeed were different : Virgins alone being appointed to the one, whilst at Bath, men, and even married ones, were admitted to that honour.² But the most remarkable difference between the services of these two places of heathen worship was this : that in the former the *perpetui ignes* were supplied with billets of wood ; whilst the altar of the latter was fed by fossil coal,

cherubic emblem of the Sun, and was part of a temple dedicated to Sol. If he had looked into Vignolius de Columna Antonini, page 3, he would have seen the representation of a sculpture in porphyry (found in Nero's baths) of an undoubted head of Medusa, which is nearly a fac-simile of the Bath antiquity.

¹ "Quibus fontibus præsul est Minervæ numen."—*Solinus*.

² This appears from an altar among the Bath Antiquities bearing the following inscription :—*Diis manibus Caius Calpernius receptus Sacredos Deæ Sulinis vixit ann. lxxv, Calpurnia Coniux faciendum curavit.*

probably from the mines of Newton, about three miles distant from Bath; a circumstance worthy of remark, as it points out the first use of fossil coal in Britain, and entitles Bath to claim the honour of introducing to the knowledge of the Britons one of the most necessary as well as comfortable articles of domestic consumption.

As long as Britain continued subject to the Roman dominion, and classical mythology was the religion of its inhabitants, so long the temple of Minerva at Bath was preserved in its original splendour; but when the mighty empire, according to the Poet,

“ With heaviest sound a giant statue fell,
Push'd by a wild and artless race,
From off its wide, ambitious base,
When time his northern sons of spoil awoke,
And all the blended work of strength and grace,
With many a rude repeated stroke,
And many a barbarous yell, to thousand fragments
broke; ”

then the glory of Minerva's temple was eclipsed by the fortunes of Rome, and participated in the general injury sustained by all the examples of her art and magnificence. But though defaced, it was not destroyed; since we have a document, not to be disputed, which leads us to suppose that the temple, after being dismantled, had been converted into a place of Christian worship; which demonstrates that its *portal* at least existed to the middle of the 16th century. An ancient MS. on vellum, the Leger Book of Bath Abbey, belonging to the Marquis of Bath, affords us this most curious piece of information, describing an inscription which, in the year 1582, was then to be found in the portico of the ruined temple of Minerva.¹ This is the last notice preserved to us of this celebrated structure. As its remains covered a spot

¹ The inscription was as follows: “ Est istud Epitaphium sculptum in dextro in ostio ruinosi templi quondam Minervæ dedicati; et adhuc in loco dicto sese studiosis offerens, 1582, 7^o Decemb. in Civit Bathon.”

(the site of the present Pump-room) applicable to more useful purposes, such of them as remained above ground were removed to other parts, or used in the erection of new buildings which rose upon the spot it had once occupied.

Besides the fragments of the above-mentioned temple, the following altars, inscriptions, and specimens of Roman masonry are also to be seen :—

The pediment of a *Sacellum*, or little temple, dedicated to Luna ; with a broad, full, female countenance in the centre, encircled by a crescent.

A Διῶμος, or double altar, consecrated to the two gods, *Jupiter* and *Hercules bibax*, sufficiently pointed out by the accompanying emblems of the two deities. It was probably consecrated in Bath, during the joint reign of Dioclesian and Maximinian ; the former of whom affected the name of Jove, the other of Hercules. The coarseness of the workmanship shows it to be a production of the latter empire.

The representation of Geta on horseback, a bass-relief. The upper part of the stone only is come down to us, containing the body of the prince and the head of his horse.

A bass-relief of *Carausius*, dressed in *chalmys*, which is fastened on the right shoulder with a *fibula* or clasp. A rudely-carved dolphin on the upper part of the stone seems to point out the profession of the person represented, that of a naval officer.

Two fragments of a portal : one representing a *Genius* with a *strigil* (or instrument used in the baths) in his hand ; the other a similar intelligence, with a bunch of grapes.

A *Pyla*, or *Columella*, a small plain pillar, which formerly supported the statue of a deity. Its height is between three and four feet.

A sepulchral *Cippus*, commemorating *Caius Calpurnius*, a priest of the goddess *Sulinis* (the local name of Minerva at Bath), who died at the age of seventy-five ; the inscription is as follows: *Dīs Manibus. Caius Calpurnius receptus Sacerdos Deæ Sulinis vixit ann. lxxiv. Calpurnia Conjux faciendum curavit.*

A votive altar dedicated to the above-mentioned deity, about thirty inches high, and twelve wide, with this inscription : *Deæ Sulini Minervæ Sulinis Maturi filius votum solvit lubens merito.*

A votive altar consecrated by a *Libertus*, or manumitted slave, to the same goddess, in discharge of a vow made for the restoration of his master, Afidius Maximus, a soldier of the sixth legion. *Deæ Suluni pro salute et incolumitate Aufidii Maximi legionis VIÆ victricis militis Aufidius ejus Libertus votum solvit lubens merito.*

Another altar of a similar kind, and consecrated by the same person, in return for the additional privilege of heirship conferred on him by his master. It bears this inscription. *Deæ Sulini pro salute et incolumitate Karci Aufidii Maximi legionis VIÆ victricis Aufidius ejus adoptatus heres Libertus votum solvit lubens merito.*

An inscription carved under the relief figure of a horse-soldier, trampling upon a prostrate foe : only the lower moiety of the figure is preserved. The person represented was a soldier of the Vettonesian horse, a Spanish body, and citizen of Caurium, a town in Lusitania. The inscription runs thus—*Lucius Vitellius Mantani filius Tancinus Cives Hispaniæ Cauriesis Vettonum Centurio Equitem Annorum XLVI. Stipendorum XXVI. Hic situs est.*

A votive altar dedicated to the Cretan Jupiter, and Mars, under his local name Nemetona ; erected by one of the strangers (a native of Treves in Germany) who had visited *Aquæ Solis*, and probably received some benefit from its waters. The inscription is *Peregrinus Secundi filius Civis Treveris Jovi Cretico Marti et Nemetona votum solvit libens merito.*

A mutilated altar, with an imperfect inscription, having the words *na sacratissim avotum solvit, V[arus] Vetticus Benignus L[ubens] M[erito]*.

A sepulchral monumental stone to the memory of Julius Vitalis, a native of Belgic Britain, and a stipendiary of the

twentieth legion, who died at Bath, in the ninth year of his service, and the twenty-ninth of his age. He belonged to the *fabrica*, or college of armourers, established in this colony, mentioned a few pages back, and was probably buried at the expense of the community. The inscription is as follows: *Julius Vitalis Fabriensis Legionis Vicesimæ Valerianæ Victricis Stipendiorum Novem annorum Viginti Novem Natione Belga ex Collegio Fabriæ elatus. Hic situs est.*

A monumental stone commemorating the pious act of Caius Severius, a discharged veteran (having completed his twenty years of service) and centurion, who had restored and re-dedicated a temple which had fallen into disuse and decay. The inscription runs thus: *Locum Religiosum per insolentium erutum virtut[e] et n[umine] aug repurgatum reddidit Caius Severinus Emeritus Leg[ionis].*¹

An altar dedicated to the *Solar Minerva*; the inscription is, *Sulevis Sulinus Scultor Bruceti filius Sacrum fecit lubens merito.*

A votive altar to the memory of a discharged veteran belonging to the twentieth legion, who died at the age of forty-five. Caius Tiberius, his heir, erected this testimony of his affection for his deceased patron. The inscription is imperfect.²

¹ Mr. Whitaker would infer from this inscription that the insolence of Christianity had overthrown this edifice; an interpretation neither sanctioned by history nor the meaning of words. The first signification *insolentia*, in Ainsworth's dictionary, is *disuse*.

² Most of the sepulchral monuments were dug up to the southward of Walcot Street, the ancient Fosse-way leading to Bath from the eastward; it being the wise practice of the Romans to bury their dead, not in their towns, but in *Pomœria*, or cemeteries, adjoining to them; which ranged along the roads, and offered to the passing traveller, in these grave-stones, perpetual memorials of his own mortality. Hence the frequent commencement of classical monumental inscriptions is *Siste Viator*. The greater part of the other fragments were dug up on the site of the present Pump-room, where stood the temple of *Minerva*, to which they for the most part belonged.

A fine votive altar, dug up in the Cross Bath in 1809, about 3 feet 6 inches high, with the following imperfect inscription :

DEAE SULINI MIN ET NVMTN AVGICO.
VRIATIVS——RNINVS
SES——VE——S(olvit) L(ubens) M(erito).

The following is an approximately accurate list of all the principal Roman Remains which will be found in the Royal Literary Institution. The list contains some already described more fully in the preceding pages.

Sculptures once in the walls of Bath, selected from Drawings given by Guidott.

Corinthian column.

Pediment of Temple, and Inscription supposed to belong to it.

Fragments found under the Pump Room.

Fragments of sculptures of the Seasons.

Head of Luna, with Fragments and Inscriptions found with it.

Roman Female Head found in Bath, now walled into the Porch of a House in Musgrave's Alley, Exeter.

Roman Pig of Lead.

Medicine Stamp, and Sculpture of a Dog carrying a Deer, found in Bath on the line of the Foss Road.

Altar to Jupiter and Hercules Bibax.

Altar in the Buttress of the Parish Church of Compton Dando, with the figures of Hercules and Apollo.

Altar to the Loucetian Mars and Nemetona.

Altar erected to the goddess Sul Minerva, by Sulinus, the Son Maturus.

Altar to Sul Minerva et numina Augustorum, erected by Curiatius Saturnius.

Altar erected to the goddess Sul by Marcus Aufidius Lemnus, for the health and safety of Aufidius Maximus.

Altar dedicated to the goddess Sul for the health and safety of Aufidius Maximus, by his freedman, Aufidius Eutuches.

Altar to the Sulevæ, erected by Sulinus the carver.

Funereal Stone to Calpurnius Receptus, priest of the goddess Sul.

Funereal Stone to Rusonia Avenna.

Funereal Stone to a Soldier of the Twentieth Legion.

Funereal Stone erected to Julius Vitalis.

Funereal Stones found at Bath, but now lost.

Portions of two Stones erected to Roman Cavalry, the lower being that of Tacinus, a Spaniard.

Altar erected by Vettius Benignus.

Altar erected to commemorate the restoration of a "Locus Religiosus."

Funereal Stone to Succia Petronia.

Funereal Stone to an Alumna.

Part of an Inscription put up by Novantus in consequence of a dream.

Inscription found at Combe Down, having been used as a covering Stone to a Coffin of the same material.

Fragment of a Marble Tablet, and Fragment of an Inscription on Sandstone.

Stone found in Bath.

Stone found in Bath.

Roman Fragments found in Bath.

Locket found in Bath, under the Pump Room.

Penates, Roman Keys, and Fibula.

Roman Flue-tile, semi-circular ; Flue-tile, with opening on the side ; Flue-tile, wedge-shaped, with circular holes as if to admit a pipe ; pattern of Roman tessellated Pavement found under the new building of the Mineral Water Hospital ; pattern of Pavement found under the Bluecoat School.

Small Roman Vase of Black Ware, found in the Sydney Gardens, A.D. 1828.

Roman Urn, found in Bath (Red Ware).

Samian Bowls, restored from Fragments found in Bath.

Roman Bowls and Samian Ware, restored from Fragments found in Bath.

Fragments of Samian Ware found in Bath.

Samian Ware, and patterns enlarged.

Samian Ware found in Bath.

Roman Glass Vessels found at Combe Down, A.D. 1861 (actual size).

Roman Ampulla of Glass, found in a Stone Coffin at Swainswick, near Bath, A.D. 1840.

Fragment of Sculpture found at Wellow.

Tesselated Pavement found at Newton-St.-Loe.

Cups found on the site of a Roman Villa, Combe Down.

Bronze Articles found on the site of a Roman Villa, Combe Down.

Capital of Column found near Warleigh.

Several fragments of the hollow or tubulated tile, and one perfect one, used by the Romans, for the vapour channels which heated their hypocausts.

Under the coping of the wall in the yard of the Corporation Baths, is an inscription restored by Governor Pownall, which claims at least the praise of considerable ingenuity, if we do not admit its genuineness. He supposes it commemorates the public spirit of *Claudius Ligurius*, one of the College of Armourers, who repaired and repainted the *Ædes Salutis*, or Temple of Health, in the city of Bath, which, *e nimia vetustate*, from length of time, had fallen into decay ; and that the charges were defrayed from money which had been found by him, deposited in a *longa seria*, an earthenware vessel. The restored inscription stands thus : *Aulus Claudius Ligurius Sodalis Ascitus Fabrorum Collegio Longa Seria defossa bano Ædem e nimia vetustate labentem de inventa illic Pecunia refici et repingi curavit.*

The whole of *Roman Bath* (and probably of the subsequent structures within its walls, by the Saxons and Normans) was constructed of a fine *oolite* or granulated freestone from

Lansdown. It does not appear that the inexhaustible mass of the same precious material to the south of the town was known, or at least attended to, till within the last century. The only attempt for stone, except on Lansdown, seems to have been made on the lofty ground called the *Pits*, near Cottage Crescent ; which exhibits numerous holes or depressions from whence the stone was brought with which the Abbey church was built in the fifteenth century.

No sooner had the Romans withdrawn their protection from this country, than its natives, enervated by that deep and tranquil slumber of peace, in which they had for four centuries reposed, quickly yielded to the successful incursions of the more hardy inhabitants of the North ; and the Saxons, under the command of Ælla, and his three sons, Cymenus, Pleting, and Cissa, rushed into Somersetshire, approached Bath, and, encamping on Lansdown, laid close siege to the city. At this period the gallant Arthur was performing prodigies of valour to save his undeserving countrymen from the Saxon yoke. Hearing of the operations of the foe in the west, he passed rapidly into that country, came up with the Saxons before they could take possession of the city, and defeated them in a bloody and obstinate battle. To this success he added a similar brilliant victory, about twenty-seven years afterwards, and again saved Bath from the devastation of the Saxon sword ; for Cedric, with his lieutenants, Colgrine, Cheldrick, and Bladulfe, having marched a powerful army into its vicinity, the British hero suddenly poured his unconquerable troops upon them ; attacked them on the theatre of his former success ; killed two of the leaders, and slaughtered with his own hand four hundred and forty Saxons.¹ It was not till the year 577 that *Aquæ Solis* fell into the hands of these destroying conquerors, who, under the command of Ceaulin and Cuthwin, overcame Commail, Candidan, and Farinmail, the three British kings of Gloucester, Cirencester, and Bath, at a place called Dyrham, eight miles from

¹ This is the legend or tradition, but the wonder is how it was done, and what the Saxons were about.

the latter place, and took possession of their respective dominions.

On this occasion *Aque Solis* changed its appellation for the more appropriate name of *Hot-Bathun*, or Hot Baths, and soon became the resort of the invalid ; an inference suggested by the subsequent name that was bestowed upon it, *Akeman-ceastre*, or the city of the afflicted men.

It now received the privileges of a Saxon burgh ; had its Gerefa, or justiciary, appointed to it, who presided in the monthly meeting of its citizens, called the *burgemote* or *folemote*, instituted for the regulation of the police and the administration of the laws within the burgh. Nor was a monastery wanting to give consequence to the town ; Osric, the Saxon king of the Huicii, presented the pious female *Bertana* with one hundred families, their goods, lands, and chattels, who founded herewith a convent for the reception of support of a certain number of nuns in the year 676. But amid the tempestuous events of these times of ignorance, darkness, and confusion, the institution of Osric fell into decay ; and when the renowned Offa, king of Mercia, wrested Bath from the prince of Wessex, in the year 775, he found only the name of Osric's nunnery remaining to direct him to a spot where he might establish a college of secular canons. Torn to pieces during the incursions of the Danes, Bath was nearly extinguished and forgotten, when the brilliant reign of Athelstan commenced, and raised it again to wealth and consequence. Here he established a mint ; and aided the sinking fortunes of Offa's Abbey by several large donations of estates in the neighbourhood of the city.

Edgar, who had been crowned and inaugurated at Bath, acknowledged his regard for the place, by granting charters to the Abbey, and giving privileges to the town ; favours of which the inhabitants testified a grateful recollection for some centuries, by praying, as Leland tells us, "in all their ceremonies, for the king's soul ; and at Whitsuntide, at the which time men say that Edgar there was crowned, there is a king

elected every year of the townes men, in the joyful remembrance of King Edgar, and the privileges given to the town by him."

During the Danish domination in England, the monarchs of that line frequently made Bath the place of their temporary residence. Its mints also continued to work ; since several coins of Canute the Great, struck here, are still remaining.

On the restoration of the Saxon princes, and the general survey of his kingdom, made by Edward the Confessor, (the ground-work on which Domes-day book was built), Bath was assessed at twenty hides, and paid towards the *Danegald*, or land-tax of the times, the sum of two pounds.

Bath made part of the dower of Editha, the queen of Edward, who received all the issues and profits of its courts, the tolls and imposts, fines and amerciaments, arising within the burgh, for upwards of eleven years, when the cold-hearted lord (having quarrelled with her father, the powerful Earl Godwin), transferred his mean resentment to the daughter, deprived her of her dower, and confined her in the monastery of Wherwell in Hampshire. Reverting thus into the possession of the crown, it was numbered amongst the royal demesnes, when William the Conqueror made his general survey, by which it appears that Bath had then one hundred and fourteen burgesses : twenty-four under the king, and ninety belonging to other lords, which, allowing five to a family, would produce a population, in the latter end of the eleventh century, of five hundred and seventy souls.

The Norman conquest had produced much general evil in the country, and Bath, together with other cities, had experienced great injury in consequence of it, but this was partial and light to the distress with which it was visited in Rufus's reign ; when in the insurrection raised by Odo, bishop of Bayeux, Geoffry, bishop of Coutance, and Robert de Mowbray, the two latter took the place by assault, and, in the spirit of the times, delivered it over to plunder and burning.

To the liberality of a foreigner, John de Villula, a native of

Tours, Bath was indebted for its restoration ; purchasing it of Rufus for five hundred marks in 1090, and obtaining permission to remove the pontifical seat from Wells hither, he rebuilt the city, erected a new monastery upon the ruins of the old one, and united the bishopric to this institution.

Henry the First extended the privileges which his brother Rufus had granted to John de Villula, now bishop of Bath, by adding the hidage of the city, who transferred the same, together with the city, its issues, and profits, and a variety of lands and tenements, to the monastery of St. Peter, appointing it to be governed by a prior, in the stead of an abbot, and reserving the patronage of the same to himself and his successors in the see ; all of which was confirmed by King Henry, when he visited Bath in 1106.

The bishops of Bath, as patrons of the monastery, retained possession of the city till 1193, when Savaric, bribed by the addition of the rich Abbey of Glastonbury to his see, gave it, in exchange for the same, to Richard the First. But the prior still continued *tenant* of the city, under an annual rent of £30, exclusive of the tallages, or levies, which were made by the king, whenever extraordinary emergencies called for them. One of these occurred in the year 1230, in order to defray the expenses of an expedition to France, and amounted to £20. Another in the forty-seventh year of the reign of Edward the Third, when the sum of £13 6s. 8d. was assessed upon Bath. By a census taken four years after this event, it appears that the number of lay inhabitants in the city, above the age of fourteen years, amounted to five hundred and seventy ; and of clerics in the Archdeaconry of Bath, to two hundred and one. During this period, the Abbey or Priory of Bath had been gradually extending its possessions, in consequence of the munificence of monarchs and private persons who, by a very convenient superstition, fancied they could ensure the happiness of heaven without the trouble of practical religion, by shaking off the superfluities of their fortunes into the laps of idle monastics. Under this impression, the worthless king

John annexed to the Abbey of Bath two priories at Waterford, and a valuable farm called Barton farm, in the immediate neighbourhood of the city.

Edward the First also bestowed upon it land in Walcot ; two fairs : one at Lyncombe, the other on the Barton farm ; and the advowson of Hampton church ; whilst many pious individuals increased the rent-roll of the monastery by mills, fisheries, and lands in different parts of the country.

Though the monks of Bath had displayed some praiseworthy spirit in the fourteenth century, by cultivating the manufactory of cloth, yet this was merely temporary ; for in the reign of Henry the Seventh, when the good Bishop Oliver King obtained the see of Bath and Wells, he found such enormous abuses, and monstrous indolence, amongst the drones of the cloister here, as obliged him to proceed to regulations of the severest nature. By these he lessened the stipends of the different officers on the establishment, and controlled their sumptuous fare. But with a liberality equal to his vigour, he afterwards undertook, at his own expense, the restoration of the great church, which the monks had suffered to dilapidate, and consumed almost all his fortune in the praiseworthy act. Warner says, " The day of retribution for priestly juggle and conventual abomination at length arrived, and Henry the Eighth swept away the drones of Bath with other rubbish of the same kind, in the year 1539."¹ William Holloway, *alias* Gibbes, was the prior. Its clear yearly value was found to be £676 2s. 3½d.

The site of the Abbey Henry granted to Humphrey Colles, who afterwards disposed of it to Matthew Colthurst. His son Edmund presented the dilapidated Abbey Church,

¹ The policy of the Reformation and all that it nationally involved, it is no part of our business to enter upon ; but as to its immediate consequences in many instances, nothing could have been more disastrous. The incidence of the measure was, too often, cruel, and it was especially so in Bath. For nearly fifty years the public services were without any provision whatever, except in one or two churches.

with the land upon the east, north and west of it, to the mayor and citizens;¹ and sold the Abbey house, with the park called Prior's Park, to Fulk Morley, from whose descendants the former estate devolved, through the late Duke of Kingston, to Earl Manvers.²

The citizens of Bath had returned members to the national senate as early as 26 Edward I., when Henry Bayton and Thomas Missletre were appointed its representatives; and they had writs regularly sent to them for the same purpose, as often as parliament was summoned to meet. But as none of those advantages attached in these times either to a borough or its representative, which are now experienced by both; and as, on the contrary, the privilege was attended with a heavy charge to the burgesses, who generally paid the expenses of their members; Bath, for two successive parliaments in the first and second years of Edward II., declined the honour of being represented in parliament. In the succeeding reign the citizens of Bath acquired (by paying a fine of £20) the privilege of appointing from amongst themselves their own assessors and collectors, who were to manage their proportion of taxation, when any public levies were made for the use of the state; a privilege of which the importance will be obvious, when we advert to the practices of the public assessors of the fourteenth century, who, not fettered by any restrictions, at the time when the laxity of the laws permitted every species of subordinate oppression on the part of the crown and its ministers, had nothing to consult in their exactions but their interest or caprice.

Hitherto all the royal grants to Bath had been addressed to its citizens at large without any exception, or the exclusion of particular orders in favour of particular persons. *All* the citizens had a right to assemble in the Guildhall, to consult

¹ It had been refused when it was offered immediately after the dissolution, the Corporation distrusting the legal power of Colles, or the good faith in which the offer was made by the Commissioners.

² This is further explained in connection with Prior Park.

on public business, to nominate the representatives, and to give their voices in whatever concerned the welfare of the guild.

Strangers, sojourners, and the children of such as were not citizens, were alone shut out from participating in the rights and privileges of the burgh ; though a qualification to enjoy them was easily obtained by the payment to the community of a small fine, and taking in full court the following curious oath :—" I will buxom (obsequious) and obedient be to the mayor of Bath, and to all his successors ; and I will attach myself to no other authority, to the inconvenience of any burgess of Bath. ' Neither will I try a suit with any burgess of Bath, except in the mayor's court, if so be the mayor have inclination or ability to do me right. St. Catherine's day I will keep holy every year ; and St. Catherine's chapel and the bridge, ' I will help to maintain and sustain to the utmost of my power. All other customs and freedoms which belong to the aforesaid freedom I will well and truly keep and maintain, on my behalf.—So help me God and all His Saints."

But as the circumstances of indisposition, private business, or absence, frequently rendered it inconvenient, or impossible for the younger or more engaged members of the community to attend the meetings, it became usual for them

¹ A very common misconception prevails with respect to this bridge. Many antiquaries state that the present bridge, before the late alterations, was identical with the structure erected in olden times, on which stood the ancient chapel of St. Lawrence. This cannot be so. The Old Bridge was taken down in 1754, and the Chapel was removed long before that date. It is probable that the bridge is built upon portions of the old piers, but the former structure must have been wider, and have extended much further laterally in each direction to have admitted so small a chapel, even as was that of St. Lawrence. The only map in which the Chapel is depicted is Smith's, of which Mr. Emmanuel Green has written an interesting description. The original map is dated 1572, and may be seen in the British Museum. The superstructure of the bridge, since that date, has, no doubt, been rebuilt at least twice, and probably three times.

to depute the older and more considerable citizens to transact, in the name of the whole, the concerns of the burgh as they occasionally occurred ; the mayor (originally appointed by the authority of the lord, and afterwards nominated from the body of citizens by themselves) ever presiding in the assemblies of the freemen. In the lapse of years, however, this preference to the management of the burgh, which had been received at first with reluctance, as it induced additional trouble, without being attended with any advantage, became, by a change in the opinions and manners of the country, a desirable thing ; and before the reign of Elizabeth, the *select body* to whom the care of the city had been delegated, demanded as a right, under the sanction of prescription, the privilege of continuing their paternal cases, in exclusion of the rest of the citizens. It is true, the pretension had been litigated before the middle of the sixteenth century, as soon as the freemen perceived the advantages which would result from a participation in the rights enjoyed by the self-elected Corporation ; but the interest of the members of this body prevailing with Elizabeth, ² she granted a charter ³ to them on

² In 1812, the question of freemen's rights was tested by a Mr. John Allen, a pawnbroker, in conjunction with a Mr. S. Colleton Graves. They were elected by the Freemen, but the election was null and void. The whole story is told by a Mr. C. Hibbert, in an amusing book published in 1813, entitled "A View of Bath : Historical, Political, and Chronological," &c. &c. The usual protest as to *popular rights* was, of course, resorted to, but these two men were willing to be elected by the voices of three dozen Freemen, whereas the law prescribed that the representatives should be elected by three dozen aldermen and city councillors. So far as this contention for "popular rights" was concerned, it was a piece of vulgar clap-trap.

² Warner inserts a note to the effect that the Queen visited Bath in 1591, and the fact has not, until lately, been doubted. Recent investigation, however, has shown that the Queen never visited Bath after 1574, the circumstances connected with which visit are well known.

³ This Charter, the full text of which is given in Warner's larger History, is not so much a new Charter, as the recognition and consoli-

the 4th of September, 1590, which at once determined the questions of exclusive right, by declaring Bath to be a sole city of itself, and a certain number of the citizens to be a body corporate and politic, by the name of "Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of the City of Bath;" and granting to these associated few a great variety of franchises, privileges, and immunities. Under this charter the Corporation proceeded to exercise the rights and have ever since acted, till the year 1794, when a new charter was granted by his Majesty George III., with a trifling extension of ancient privileges, which, until the passing of the Municipal Corporation Act in 1835, constituted the jurisdiction of the Corporation.

The confusions of the seventeenth century were felt at Bath, and the standards of Charles and the Parliament were alternately displayed on its walls. By the former £7,000 were expended on the fortifications here, in the early times of the troubles, in order to put it into a state of defence; but these were insufficient to resist the attack of the Earl of Bedford, who, having obliged the Marquis of Hertford to retire into Wales, took possession of Bath, together with a larger portion of Somersetshire. Here, also, Sir William Waller shortly afterwards stationed his forces; and retired within its walls, after the battle of the 5th of July, 1643, on the summit of Lansdown, the field of which is marked by the freestone monument to the memory of Sir Bevill Grenville, who perished in the conflict on the part of the King. But the

dition of previous ones. The Royal Charters relating to Bath are very numerous, but the practical value of these documents had been much abused and impaired in the course of centuries. Messrs. King and Watts have done great service to the city, by publishing, in 1886, a history of the municipal records, in which they have given a very interesting and clear account of the Charters from that of Richard I. down to that of Queen Elizabeth. This volume is an important contribution to local literature, the more so that the authors have given the substance of each document, translated and transliterated, so that it requires no recondite scholarship to understand it, especially as it is explained by the historic facts and incidents bearing upon it.

battle of Roundway-Down, in which shortly afterwards Waller was worsted, put Bath into the possession of the royalists ; and a Governor was appointed to the city, with a stipend of £2 per week.

On the 29th July, 1645, the republicans once more obtained possession of the city, by the treachery, as it should seem, of the Governor ; and though an attempt was made in favour of Charles II., by Major-General Massey, yet it continued to acknowledge the control of the Parliament, or the Protector, till the Restoration, when its loyalty was manifested by processions, fireworks, and every demonstration of joy. Its attachment to the reigning prince was displayed even in favour of James II., and the Corporation shut the gates of the city against the Duke of Monmouth, when he appeared before them. The few adherents which the unfortunate prince reckoned within its walls were apprehended, and the six following persons being tried by the bloody monster Jeffreys, fell immediate victims to his undistinguishing and vindictive cruelty :—Walter Baker, Henry Body, Gerard Bryant, Thomas Clotworthy, Thomas Collins, John Carter. The warrant under which these martyrs were executed was as follows :—

SOMERSETSHIRE. { “ Edward Hobbes, esq ; sherrife of y^e
 { countie aforesaid, to the con^{bles} and other
his Mat^{ties} officers of the cittie and burrough of Bath greeting :
Whereas I have rec^d a warr^t under the hand and seale of the
right Hon^{ble} the Lord Jeffreys for the executing of several
rebels within y^r said cittie. These are therefore to will and
require yo^w immediately on sight hereof to erect a gallows in
the most publike place of yo^r said cittie to hang the said
trayto^{rs} on, and that yo^w provide halters to hang them with,
a sufficient number of faggots to burn the bowells of fower
traytors, and a furnace or cauldron to boyle their heads and
quarters, and salt to boyle therewith, halfe a bushel to each
trayto^r, and tarr to tarr y^m with, and sufficient number of
spears and poles to fix and place their heads and quarters :

and that yo^w warne the owners of the fower oxen to be ready with a dray and wayne and the said fower oxen at the time of execution, and yo^w yo^rselves togeather with a guard of fortie able men att the least to be present on Wednesday morning next by eight of the clock, to be aiding and assisting to me, or my deputie, to see the said rebells executed. Given under my seale of office this 16th day of November, A^o 1^o Jacobi secundi 1685.

“EDWARD HOBBS, Vic.

“Yo^w are also to provide an axe and a cleaver for the quartering of the said rebells.”

The Jacobite principles remained strongly rooted in Bath long after the revolution, and Carte the historian stood at the head of a party who favoured the fallen fortunes of the Stuarts, and encouraged the claims of the Pretender in 1715. This Junta was discovered, and the clerical partizan escaped the rod of justice, as did many others. The government were not anxious to catch them. Carte was Rector of Bath and, after all, was more weak than wicked. Continually the object of Royal favour, Bath can boast the visits of more crowned heads than any place in the kingdom. The following monarchs and princes have made it a place of temporary residence :—Osric, Offa, Edgar,¹ and most of the princes of the Saxon line; Rufus the Norman, Henry the I. and II.; Edward the I., II., and III.; Henry the IV. and VII.; Edward VI. and Elizabeth; Charles I. and Queen Henrietta Maria (1644); James I. and Charles II.;² Princess Anne with her husband, Prince George of Denmark, in 1692; and again when she was Queen in 1702.

¹ From his sixteenth year, when Edgar was appointed king, till the thirtieth, he reigned without the insignia of royalty. But then, the princes and men of every order assembling from all parts, he was crowned with great pomp at Bath, on the day of Pentecost, 973, he survived only three years, and was buried at Glastonbury.—*William of Malmesbury, par. 160.*

² When he was Prince of Wales he also visited the city, in 1644.

In 1734, the Prince of Orange; James II. and his Queen, Mary of Modena; Frederick Prince of Wales and his consort, 1734; the Princess Amelia, 1728. In 1740, the Princess Mary, daughter of George II., with her niece, Princess Caroline, daughter of Frederick Prince of Wales; George IV., when Prince of Wales, honoured Bath with his presence, and accepted its freedom, in 1796; his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester; and their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of York, who paid the same compliment to the city in 1795. In 1813, the Duke of Cambridge, and in the same year the Count de Provence (Louis 18th); in 1817, the Duke of Sussex; in 1817, Queen Charlotte; in 1821, Prince Leopold (afterwards King of the Belgians); in 1824, the Duke of Clarence (afterwards William IV.); in 1830, the Duchess of Kent and the Princess Victoria (now her Majesty Queen Victoria, in the jubilee of her reign); in 1843, the Prince Consort; in 1881, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught.

MODERN BATH.



HAVING given a slight historical view of the origin and progress of ancient Bath, it is necessary to describe its present position. This will include a short account of everything within it calculated to minister to the votary of pleasure, or the victim of indisposition, the philanthropist, the man of taste, the scholar who seeks tranquillity and rest, the economist, or philosopher. In salubrity of situation it cannot be exceeded, nor in beauty and picturesqueness is it excelled by any city in Europe. Placed in the bottom of a narrow valley open to the east and west, it is constantly ventilated by a stream of air which perpetually renews its atmosphere, and prevents that stagnation of the *pabulum vite*, which is so often the occasion of epidemic in many other places. Contagious diseases are little known in Bath, whilst examples of longevity are more numerous than in any other cities or towns of a similar magnitude. Moreover, the average death-rate which has to be measured by the exceptional standard of so many elderly people in Bath retiring, who have already borne the "heat and burden of the day," in the military, naval, and other professions in various parts of the world, is relatively lower than that of other larger towns.

Planted originally on the spot where its hot waters boil up, it continued for ages to be confined to the dimensions which the Romans had at first marked out for it, and until 1755, the ancient, or perhaps more correctly speaking, the mediæval walls, enclosing a space of about fifty acres, formed the boundaries of Bath. But even before the demolition of the walls, the spirit of enterprise was awakened, and buildings began to rise in all directions beyond the confines of the city. The large resort of "company" greatly encouraged and

sustained the spirit, and the city spread rapidly in all directions, streets multiplied with uninterrupted progress beyond the parent city, until the population, in 1811, had increased in a century from 2,000 or 3,000 souls to 38,000, and at the present time it is nearly 55,000. Built of the beautiful oolite or granulated egg-like freestone, which forms, in a great degree, the surrounding hills, the houses are as remarkable for neatness as for splendour ; and being thrown over the sides of the broad acclivity of Lansdown (which rises to the north), in groups of streets, squares, parades, circuses, and crescents, they present to the eye an appearance singularly imposing, graceful, and beautiful. Connecting their buildings with those of the original city (which only included the parishes of St. Peter and Paul, St. James, and St. Michael, *intra muros*), they now constitute our city.

To describe this city, its history, rise, and development, with all its institutions, is the object of this work.

Of these objects, the Hot Springs, which first gave an existence and name to our city, are entitled to priority of description.

OF THE HOT SPRINGS AND BATHS.

The phenomenon of springs issuing from the earth's surface considerably hotter than the temperature of the atmosphere, and preserving uniformly, at all seasons, their heat and supply, must early have caught the notice of the casual observer, and fixed the attention of the scientific enquirer. We have seen, accordingly, that the hot waters were immediately objects of regard with the Romans, on their arrival into these parts, and we have now to notice, that numerous attempts have been made by philosophical and scientific men to account for their high and unvarying temperature. Some have attributed this effect to the operation of subterraneous fires, burning in sullen silence far beneath the crust of the earth, and happily discharging by these springs those vapours and gases, which without such spiracula, would burst the

limits of the prisons in which they are generated, and convulse the country around them with an earthquake or a volcano. Others deduce their heat from a subterraneous chemical decomposition, effected by the passage of their water through immense accumulations of pyritical strata: but the only satisfactory hypothesis, and probably the true one, because, whilst it accounts for all the phenomena, it involves no objections against itself, is that proposed by the late Dr. Wilkinson.

The Doctor's theory rests upon this supposed general law in geology, verified by many curious facts, and much solid reasoning, that the temperature of warm springs depends on the different depths below the surface of the earth from which their waters originally proceed. The Bath Hot Springs, he observes, are found flowing on a bed of firm, argillaceous, blue marl, which is itself placed over the white lias:¹ a circumstance which has occasioned the supposition, that the springs may originate in the latter stratum; but as the Bath waters possess some properties which the white lias does not exhibit, we may therefore suppose that the warm springs

¹The blue marl is not visible in any part of the reservoirs, except that of the Kingston Bath. The beds of the other reservoirs have been raised by large quantities of alluvial matter, brought from the neighbouring districts: hence arise the nuts (the occasion of so much wonder, and so much nonsense) and other extraneous matter found in cleansing the springs; substances which are not produced by them, but imported into the Baths with the materials employed to elevate their level. The relative elevation of the different beds of the Hot Bath, Cross Bath, King's Bath, and Kingston Baths, were well ascertained at the great flood of Jan. 25, 1809; the flood line was $7\frac{3}{10}$ inches above the bottom of the King's and Queen's Baths; 7 inches above the bed of the Cross Bath; 2 feet $6\frac{4}{10}$ inches above the bed of the Hot Bath; and 8 feet $2\frac{3}{10}$ inches above the bed of the Kingston Baths. Hence 8 feet : $2\frac{3}{10}$ inches + $7\frac{3}{10}$ inches = 8 feet : $9\frac{3}{5}$ inches, the difference of level between the beds of the King's and the Kingston springs, being the measure of the alluvial matter deposited on the natural bed of the springs supplying the King's and Queen's Baths. *Recent excavations* have altered all this.

are determined from a source still deeper than it. Now, as the earth is believed by most philosophers to be the grand depository of caloric, and as the deeper it is penetrated the higher its temperature is perceived to be ; it follows, that if the source of a spring be sufficiently profound, it may have that degree of heat communicated to its waters at the point of its formation, as shall enable it to retain, on reaching the surface of the earth, a degree of temperature, not only equal to that exhibited by the Bath springs, but to that astonishing elevation which is found in those of Iceland ; which, after having spouted into the atmosphere to the height of 60 or 70 feet, are found in their descent to equal the heat of boiling water. As the Doctor's theory accounts satisfactorily for the heat of the springs, so does it make provision for the uniformity both in their temperature and supply which has been an object of wonder for ages—"Attributing," says he, "the warmth to the depth to which the spring descends, is ascribing it to a cause which must remain invariably the same, as long as the same structure in that part of the earth continues. To vary this temperature, would be to alter the direction of the strata ; which could only be effected by some tumultuary operation of nature."

But whatever uncertainty may be supposed to cloud the natural history of our springs, their early application to the purposes of public utility is unobscured by any shadow of uncertainty ; since the most satisfactory testimony exists of baths having been constructed here by the Romans, shortly after their settlement in the neighbourhood of Bath. "Among the ancients," says that most enlightened and interesting traveller, Dr. Clarke, "baths were public edifices under the immediate inspection of the Government. They were considered as institutions, which owed their origin to absolute necessity, as well as to decency and cleanliness. Under her Emperors, Rome had nearly a thousand such buildings : which, beside their utility, were regarded as master-pieces of architectural skill, and sumptuous decoration."¹ The

¹ Travels through Russia, 148.

remains of Roman *Thermae* discovered at Bath, whilst they evince the truth of the above observations, authorise their application to the city before us. These remains were brought to light in 1755, and, fortunately for the admirers of Roman antiquities, examined and described, first by Dr. Lucas, and afterwards by Dr. Sutherland, physicians, who at that time practised in Bath.¹ The site of these magnificent buildings seems to have extended over the ground occupied by the Monastery or Abbey-house; their walls stretched to the Abbey-green and the back of Church street, and containing a centre and two wings. The ruins occurred at a depth of twenty feet below the surface of the ground; and consisted, first, of a Bath running north and south, forty-three feet in length and thirty-four in breadth, included within walls eight feet in height, built with wrought stone, lined with terras, and ornamented with twelve pilasters; secondly, of a semi-circular Bath, to the northward of the former, measuring from east to west fourteen feet four inches, and from north to south eighteen feet ten inches, ornamented with four pilasters, and containing a stone chair, eighteen inches high, and sixteen inches broad; thirdly, two large Rooms, to the eastward, each thirty-nine feet by twenty-two, designed for *Sudatories*,² having double floors, on the lower of which stood rows of pillars composed of square bricks, which sustained a second floor formed of tiles, and covered with two layers of firm cement mortar, two inches thick; the stones and bricks having evident marks of fire, and the flues being thickly charged with soot. One of the furnaces which heated these hypocausts³ was still visible; and at its mouth were scattered pieces of charcoal and burnt wood, testifying the use to which it had been applied.

¹ Dr. Lucas on Mineral Waters, p. 228, par. 111. Sutherland's attempt to revive ancient Med. Doctrines, p. 17.

² A Sudatory was the hot room in a Bath; the term is almost interchangeable with *Caldarium*.

³ A furnace with flues under a bath for heating the air.



ROMAN DOORWAY.

CRITICS and antiquaries, in reference to recent Roman discoveries,¹ differ, not so much as to their nature and character, as they do upon certain minor considerations. All are agreed as to the historical importance of the discoveries of 1877. Granting, in a sense, to the city architect (Mr. C. E. Davis) all that he claims as to his indomitable energy, his intelligent methods, and his careful supervision, it is impossible to resist the

evidence adduced by a cloud of witnesses as to the fact that considerable traces of these remains were discovered by

¹ Mr. Davis, in his *Guide to the Roman Baths*, says, pages 21—22, "It is possible that, when the British lost the battle of Deorham in 577, and when Bath was taken and sacked, a *stand was made at the baths*, and that there a body of the British *were* taken and slain, and their impromptu fortress destroyed. It would weary them (those to whom he was speaking) were he to give the reasons for this belief." It is not worth while to speculate upon the powers of his hearers' endurance, but we confess we should be glad to have Mr. Davis's "reasons for this belief," especially as he added that "much could be said in its support." Surely, it is worth while, when such a novel fact as this is discovered in British history, to give the grounds upon which it rests. We do not feel satisfied to leave the reasons in Mr. Davis's brain, and we should be grateful to him if he would establish the fact by stating them clearly, so that modern readers may know something of the tactics of the ancient British soldiers who took refuge in the Baths, like rats in a hole.

Sutherland, in 1764,¹ after the researches of Lucas² in 1755.

Dr. Lucas's description extends only to these remains ; but subsequent alterations in this part of the city having occasioned a larger space of ground to be laid open, Dr. Sutherland had the opportunity of detecting some further vestiges of the ancient Roman Baths. "Since the time," says he, "of Lucas's publication, the ground has been further cleared away, and another semi-circular Bath appears to the southward, of the same dimensions exactly with the first, and answering to it exactly in position" ; to which he adds, "whenever the rubbish that covers the eastern [it should have been western] wing of the Roman ruins comes to be removed, similar *Balnea Pensilia* will doubtless be found."

Warner afterwards states, we think under some misconception, that, "in consequence of further disturbances of the foundation, another wing of these extensive buildings was discovered, exactly tallying with that described by Dr. Lucas, and giving the complete ichnography of the Roman Baths in their original state ; evincing that they occupied an area, 240 ft. from east to west, and 120 at the broadest part from north to south ; and that they were highly decorated with tessellated pavements, columns, pilasters, and every ornament of classical architecture, and accommodated with those various conveniences, which rendered the Roman method of bathing so much more pleasurable and salutary than our own."³

¹ Sutherland, Alexander, M.D., of Bath. An attempt to ascertain and extend the virtues of Bath and Bristol Waters, by Experiments and Cases. Bristol, 8vo, 1758. Second edition, London, 1764, 12mo. In 1763, he published his "Attempts to revive Ancient Medical Doctrines relative to Waters." (Part II. contains the Natural History, Analyses, and General Virtues of Bath and Bristol Waters). This work contains a Plan of the Roman Baths discovered in 1755.

² The essay was deemed worthy of a notice in *The Literary Magazine* by Dr. Johnson. The date of the book is 1756.

³ The constant and long-continued use of these Baths may be inferred from the seven stone steps which led to them being worn several *inches* out of their level. Their waters were carried off by a regular

Such were the Roman Baths in this city; at once the most splendid as well as the most ancient structures of this description erected in this country.

But independently of these considerations, we cannot disregard the earlier historical evidences that something was known, although not of a definite kind, of the existence and position of the later Roman antiquities. Mr. Davis states, in his "Guide to the Roman Baths," that, "In that year [by mistake he quotes 1754 instead of 1755] the Abbey House, which formed a portion of the palace of John de Villula, Bishop of Bath, 1088 to 1122, was removed by the representative of the Duke of Kingston," etc. Why this statement should have been made and perpetuated it is difficult to conceive, except it be to support his own peculiar theory. The Abbey House and the grounds and precincts originally occupied the whole of the south side of the Abbey to the confines of the Abbey Green, or, rather, to the Abbey Gate;¹ the palace standing a little further westward, but south of de Villula's Cathedral, which extended further westward, as well as eastward. No well-informed local antiquary would or could confuse the ruins of the Bishop's Palace with the Abbey House. They were totally distinct, the former having been a ruin when the latter was built. The fact admits of absolute demonstration. Leland, whose visit to Bath took place shortly before the dissolution, after referring to the Cathedral, built by John of Tours (de Villula), portions of the west end of which were still standing, says:—"This John of Tours erectid a Palace at Bathe

set of well-wrought channels into the river Avon. The prevision of Lucas as here stated, as to "another wing," has not been verified by recent explorations. It was based upon the theory that the Romans always built their baths in duplicate. In other respects he is quite accurate.

¹ This is amply confirmed by Johnson's Map (erroneously called Jones's Map, because it was sometimes bound up with Jones's book on the Baths), Gillmore's Map, as well as many other early maps.

in the *South West* side of the Monasterie¹ of S. Peter's at Bathe; one gret square Tour of it with other Ruines yet appere." This is conclusive evidence that the palace did not occupy the site, or any part of the precincts of, the Abbey House. Two distinct buildings cannot very well stand upon the same site, and such statements as that and others made by Mr. C. E. Davis indicate either a want of knowledge or a desire to make his facts fit and prove his theories in order to establish claims to a larger share of credit than he is entitled to. Nor is this all, for, again quoting Lucas, p. 243, part 3, he says:—"The government of Bath, and the conduct of the baths, were early vested, and long continued, in clerical hands. William Rufus granted them to Bishop John of Tours in the year 1090, who raised it from the ruins and devastations occasioned by the Saxon wars, and restored the baths, with the principal buildings, in some measure. For, *he did not rebuild those of the Romans, the foundation and ruins of which were buried under his palace.*" This is a clear indication that Lucas and the antiquaries of his day possessed a general as well as a traditional knowledge of the existence of the Roman remains on the spot where they have since been found, for nothing can be clearer than the fact that the palace occupied the site as near as possible to that on which the Poor Law Offices stand.² Who claimed to have discovered the Roman Baths of 1755? No one. And yet, in the sense in which Mr. Davis claims to have discovered those of 1877, some one, whose name never occurs, was accidentally the means of revealing them, and would have been entitled in like manner to the credit of having been a "discoverer." There has been in

¹ This is the "Monasterie" built by Prior Birde, as Leland states, finished years before the old cathedral was wholly destroyed, and therefore some time before the west end of the Abbey was begun. After the dissolution the monastery was always designated the Abbey House, of which further information will be given in connection with the Abbey.

² This is confirmed by the further fact, that portions of the foundation were met with during the excavations.

neither case that intuition and profound knowledge of the past as that which inspired the researches of a Smith, a Layard, or a Parker. The earlier explorations to keen and intelligent antiquaries always afforded a clue to further discoveries, or developments of already indicated antiquities. Chance and the pecuniary means effected what the antiquary, *quod* antiquary, could not accomplish.

Moreover, whatever the extent of our gratitude might have been for the persevering industry and the creditable energy displayed by Mr. Davis during the progress of these excavations, it is reduced to the minimum by his later resolution to obscure many of the most interesting relics almost as effectually as if he had left them amidst the Saxon *débris* in which he found them. The earlier antiquaries—Lucas, Sutherland, and their cotemporaries—never ceased to lament over the ignorant Vandalism of those despoilers with whom *they* had to do. But we have now to contemplate the spectacle of a man rising to a pitch of unexampled, but pardonable enthusiasm in the pride of his “discoveries,” and asserting that “alone I did it,” and then shocking the whole antiquarian world by quietly—we had almost written *cynically*—putting “a stopper over all.” This is very like the Hidalgo’s dinner—very little meat and a good deal of table-cloth. We might have lived without hope, but why were our hopes deceived? Did Mr. Davis forget his Shakespeare, or did he only remember the sentiment which he should have forgotten—

“To keep the word of promise to our ear,
And break it to our hopes”?

When some future Lucas, Sutherland, Warner, or Scarth, is found to write the history of these “discoveries” and to describe the Roman relics, despite “Reports,” and excuses founded upon indifference, or ignorance, or false economy on public grounds, he will not have reason to boast of the superior enlightenment of those who have exercised authority in matters antiquarian. The Society of Antiquaries,

to whom local antiquaries looked for prompt and energetic action, counsel, and co-operation, did little or nothing, on the plea that little or nothing was all it could do. When it was too late to arrest the mischief, and to stay the hand of the destroyer, the society entered upon a course of futile remonstrances and indignant protests, which, throughout the contest, in its early stages, it avowed it would not and could not do. The late action of the society has simply had the effect of adding to the bitter regrets already felt by local antiquaries, without affording even a modicum of consolation. In fact, so far as the Society is concerned, its conduct has been characterized neither by dignity, firmness, nor wisdom. We began by fixing our hopes upon it; we should have ended by laughing at it, if the occasion had not compelled us to weep at its impotence and vacillation.

Roman Remains discovered between the year 1877 and the present time, with explanation of terms for the general reader:—

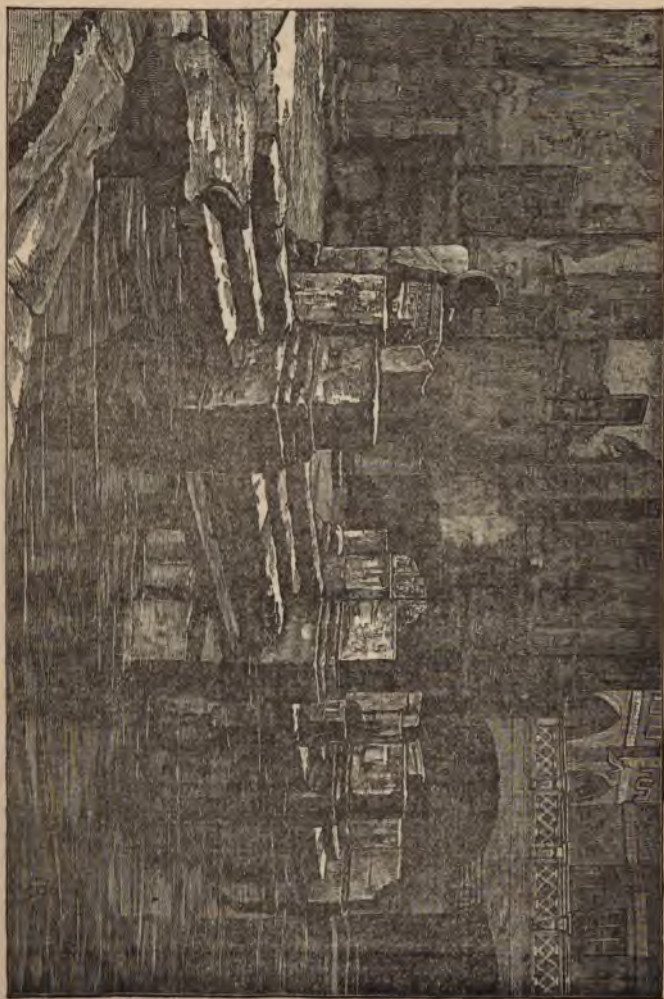
During the restoration of the Abbey, excavations made in the cellars on the south side of it resulted in laying open the large Roman culvert which formerly served to carry the waste water of the baths to the river. The evident advantage of reverting to this arrangement induced the Baths' Committee to restore it, rebuilding a great portion, which, as it approached the springs, had been destroyed. As these springs rise in the centre of the King's Bath, it became necessary to excavate them. On removing the floor, the builders almost immediately came upon the top of a wall, 3 ft. in width, and built of solid block stone.

Further excavation proved that this was the original Roman reservoir, some 10 ft. in depth, enclosing an area approximately octagonal in shape, and about 40 ft. in diameter.

The inner face of the wall was lined with lead, varying from $\frac{5}{8}$ in. to 1 inch in thickness.

From this reservoir the Romans distributed the water to their various baths, etc., by means of either lead pipes and *ducts*, or channels of stone.

THE GREAT ROMAN BATH.



In the further progress of the work during 1879 and 1880, the builders met with portions of the large central bath alluded to by some of the writers of the last century, and westward of those described by Lucas.

This bath has lately, 1882, been excavated, and is now open to view with the exception of a portion covered by the Poor Law Offices, which will shortly be removed.

The bath itself is about 4 ft. 6 in. in depth, the floor being covered with stout lead, laid upon slabs of stone, averaging 1 ft. thick. In form the bath is rectangular, the four sides being formed with steps, the area enclosed within the top one at the margin of the floor, being 82 ft. 6 in. long, and 40 ft. 3 in. wide. Around this is a paved ambulatory, 13 to 14 ft. wide, the whole being enclosed by walls, 2 ft. 3 in. thick, which form a hall, 110 ft. long and 68 ft. wide.

In the longitudinal walls (on the north and south sides of the hall) are *exedreæ*,¹ three in each wall, the central of which being rectangular in shape, whilst on either hand is one of apsidal form. On the steps of the bath are piers, the spaces between each being originally spanned by arches forming an arcading around the bath, and parallel with the outer walls, at a distance of about 12 ft. This width was spanned by an arched roof of hollow bricks, surfaced with concrete and tiles on the outside, and thus ensured a covered ambulatory² surrounding the bath, the space over the bath itself being entirely open to the sky and unroofed.

Excavations were continued through the doorway at the west end of this bath, and revealed the existence of a bath almost circular, 29 ft. in diameter, and enclosed by a hall, 54 ft. 6 in. by 39 ft. 6 in. On the south side a doorway communicates with the vestibule (probably the *apodyterium*)³ and the *latrinæ*,⁴ whilst on its western side is the *caldarium*⁵

¹ *Exedra*. This term has different meanings; in its present application *exedra* means a small circular apse.

² *Ambulatory*, a kind of cloister, or a gallery for taking exercise in.

³ *Apodyterium* signifies an undressing-room.

⁴ *Latrina*, a sink or water-closet.

⁵ *Caldarium* is an apartment used as a sweating-room.

(29 ft. by 18 ft. 6 in.) and its hypocaust, as well as other baths and chambers.

Southward of the caldarium is the laconium,¹ about 16 ft. in diameter, and at its S.W. comes the labrum,² a subsidiary adjunct to the caldarium ; yet, by present arrangements, the labrum is made a special object of care, whilst the caldarium itself and other important chambers and baths which exemplify the bathing system of the Romans are unnecessarily, and with wanton Vandalism, cut into sections by the walls which are to form the various rooms, corridors, etc., placed within their area in the recent building.³

The concrete and tiles of the proposed new floor almost complete the virtual obliteration of some of these interesting and unique remains, which are more complete than any to be seen even now in Rome itself.

It may interest the readers to know something of the Abbey Baths, called the Abbots' and the Monks' Baths, linking, though imperfectly, their classical with their modern history. When the workmen were employed in making the excavation under Birde's Monastery, at the distance of 8 feet from the surface (considerably above the level of the Roman buildings), they turned up several stone coffins, still containing the mouldering remains of persons of both sexes, and a variety of coins from the mints of different Saxon kings. Here, then, we have evidence not only of the conversion of the eastern wing of the Baths from their original designation ; but also an index to point out when, and the people by whom, this conversion was made. It unquestionably occurred when the Saxon invaders wrested the country from the degenerate Britons, after the Romans had been recalled to Italy, to defend their own declining empire. Devastation and ruin

¹ Laconium is a semi-circular termination to a room in a set of Baths.

² Labrum, a vessel, the brim of which turned over on the outside, like the lip of the human mouth ; such a vessel usually stood in the caldarium.

³ See article in *The Antiquary*, April, 1857.

would of course be the immediate consequences of the irruption of such barbarous conquerors into places decorated with the examples of classical art ; and the Roman Baths in our city would suffer from the spirit of havoc that attended the progress of Saxon conquest. When the storm of war however had ceased, the new possessors of Bath would turn their attention to the enjoyment of their acquisition, and apply its local advantages to their proper use. The Abbey Baths were repaired ; and their extensive and elegant buildings made the residence of those kings, who (under the Heptarchy) ruled over the kingdom of Wessex, and occasionally held their court at a city, which, from the healing power of its waters, was denominated Akemancester. As the spirit of religion, however, formed a striking feature in the character of our converted Saxon ancestors, a part of this building would be dedicated to its services, and we accordingly find that they retained the Northern Bath for the purposes for which it was built, but converted the Eastern or large one into a place both of worship and interment. At the time of this alteration, as it should seem, a singular change was made in supplying with water the Baths that were suffered to remain. Hitherto the whole had been fed by a spring, which, Dr. Sutherland tells us, bubbles up strongly within 4 or 5 feet of the Eastern Bath. This, however, for some reason not to be discovered, was stopped up ; and the bathing water derived from the King's Bath, by a sluice or channel constructed for that purpose. To this communication the Abbey Baths were indebted for their supply through a long series of ages, till within half a century, when one of the workmen employed to dig the foundation of the houses built upon the site of the old Abbey House, raised accidentally with his pickaxe a large flat stone, evidently artificially placed, and carefully cemented. No sooner had he displaced the ashler, than a strong, hot spring burst forth and diffused itself over the surface of the ground ; pointing out the source from which the old Roman Baths had been originally fed, but which had been hidden

and unknown for centuries.¹ The then tenant availed himself of the discovery, and converted the spring to the supply of his baths: and though the Corporation (the grantees, under Elizabeth, of the public hot springs) attempted to cut it off by an alteration of the drain for the King's Bath, yet its action, uninterrupted by the attempt, proved that it was an independent spring, and entirely unconnected with that of the King's Bath.² In the year 676, Osric, a neighbouring Heptarchal king, (with the consent of Kynewulf, king of Wessex,) founded a nunnery at Bath, on the site of the present Abbey and ground immediately adjoining, transferring, by these means, its baths exclusively to the use of the religious orders, who monopolised them to the Dissolution, when Henry the Eighth alienated them.

THE PUBLIC BATHS.

Though no historical documents, or ancient monuments, remain to prove the remote use of the other hot springs of Bath, yet probability demands that we should admit their application to public purposes, as early as that of the Abbey Spring. Equally copious with it, of a similar temperature, and separated from it only by a short distance, they also would unquestionably be discovered, collected, and made use of, at the same time. Their recorded history, however, began 800 years ago, when we find them in the possession of the Monastery; and have a document still remaining in the thirteenth century, issued from the Exchequer to the Sheriff, levying upon the prior and monks the sum of £13 11s., the

¹ In Leland's time the original Abbey Baths spring had been completely forgotten. "There goeth a sluice (says he) out of this bath (the King's Bath), and served in tymes with water derived out of it two places in Bath Priorie, used for baths; else void, *for in them be no spryngs.*"

² This was further certified in the year 1810, when the repairs which took place at the King's Bath did not in the smallest degree affect those of the Abbey Baths.

amount of an estimate of reparations necessary in the Queen's and King's¹ Baths. Just previously to the Dissolution, Leland visited and described the Baths as follows :—

“There be two springes of whote water in the west south-west part of the towne, whereoff the bigger is caulled the Cross-Bathe,² bycause it hath a cross erected in the middle of it. This bathe is much frequented of people diseasid with lepre, pokkes, scabbes, and great aches, and is temperate and pleasant, having 11 or 12 arches of stone in the sides for men to stande under yn time of reyne. Many be holp by this bathe from scabbes and aches.

“The other bathe is a two-hunderith foote of, and is lesse in cumpace withyn the waulle than the other, having but seven arches yn the waulle. This is caulled the Hote-Bathe ; for at cumming into it, men think that it would scald the flesch at the first, but after that the flesch ys warmid it is more tolerable and pleasaunt.

“Both these bathes be in the middle of a lite street, and joine to St. John's Hospitale ; so that it may be thought that Reginald bishop of Bathe made this Hospitale near these two commune baths to socour poore people resorting to them.

“The Kinges-Bathe is very faire and large, standing almost in the middle of the towne, and at the west end of the Cathedrale chirch.

“The area that this bathe is yn is compassid with an high stone waulle.

“The brimmes of this bathe hath a little walle cumpasing them, and in this waul be 32 arches for men and women to

¹ So called probably from some of our Anglo-Norman Kings having used it as a Bath. A common error prevailed even amongst our informed historians, that this allusion meant the Baths *now* distinguished by that title, but Leland's reference refutes this.

² The Cross was taken down in 1783, the water having corroded the marble, and endangered the foundation of the fabric.

stand separately in. To this bathe do Gentilmen resort.

"Ther goeth a sluise out of this bathe, and served in tymes with water derivid out of it two places in Bath Priorie usid for Bathes : els voide, for in them be no sprynges.

"The colour of the water of the baynes is as it were a depe blew se water, and rikith like a sething potte continually, having sumwhat a sulphureus and somewhat a pleasant savor.

"The water that rennith from the two small bathes goit by a dike into Avon, by west bynethe the bridge.

"The water that goith from the Kinges-Bath turneth a mylle, and after goith into Avon above Bath bridge.

"In all the three Bathes a man may evidently see how the water burbeleth up from the springes."

In the reign of Elizabeth the Public Baths were granted to the Mayor and Corporation of Bath. Till the middle of the 15th century, it was a common practice (still, we believe, adopted in Russia) for males and females to bathe in them at the same time, in *puris naturalibus*: a custom prohibited by an injunction of Bishop Beckyngton, in 1449; who ordered the distinguishing habiliments of *breeches* and *petticoats* to be worn on these occasions. Inveterate habits, however, are not easily eradicated. The Bishop's injunction was frequently disregarded; several instances of indecency occurred, till the end of the 16th century, when it was necessary for the Corporation to interfere, (after they became possessed of the Baths,) either to punish or prevent this gross violation of decorum.*

Owing to the confusion occasioned by the change of

* The smoking of tobacco, on the introduction of that plant into England in the 16th century, became generally fashionable; and its offensive use in places of public resort and amusement occasioned a satirical poem of Skelton's (the laureate), entitled "Eleanor Rummin." The practice seems to have found its way into the King's Bath, as the bowls of several small pipes, of an old pattern, were turned up in 1810, when the Bath was emptied and cleaned.

property which had taken place at Bath, in consequence of the dissolution of its Monastery, the Baths there had been so much neglected, that Dr. Wm. Turner, a celebrated physician in Queen Elizabeth's reign, though an inquisitive man, had never heard of their existence till his return from Germany, whither he went to inquire into the nature of the foreign hot springs. He visited, however, and examined them, and suggested several hints for their improvement in his work written on the subject of Baths ; but notwithstanding his publication, no measures were taken to render their accommodation more complete till the conclusion of the 16th century. As chapter xix. of this work relates to the manner of bathing, in Elizabeth's reign, and the time of year when the baths could be used with best effect, both essentially differing from the present practices, it may be amusing to the reader to introduce it here :—

“ Now for the manner of bathing. I will not set down what the physician is to do, but leave that to his judgment and discretion, but what is fit for the patient to know ; for there are many cautions and observations in the use of bathing drawn from the particular constitutions of bodies, from the complication of diseases, and from many other circumstances which cannot be comprehended in general rules, or applied to all bodies alike ; but many times upon the success, and the appearing of accidents, the physician must *ex re nata capere consilium*, and perhaps alter his intended course, and perhaps change the bath to a hotter or cooler, etc. In which respect, those patients are ill-advised, which will venture without their physician upon any particular bath, or to direct themselves in the use of it ; and this is a great cause that many go away from hence without benefit, and then they are apt to complain of our baths, and blaspheme this great blessing of God bestowed upon us.

“ It is fit for the patient when he goeth into the bath, to defend those parts which are apt to be offended by the bath ; as to have his head well covered from the air and wind and

from the vapours arising from the bath ; also his kidneys (if they be subject to the stone) anointed with some cooling unguents, as *rosatum comitissæ*, *infrigidans Galeni*, *Santolinum*, etc. Also to begin gently with the bath, till his body be inured to it, and to be quiet from swimming or much motion, which may offend the head by sending up vapours thither ; at his coming forth, to have his body well dried, and to rest in his bed an hour, and sweat, etc.

“ A morning hour is fittest for bathing, after the sun hath been up an hour or two ; and if it be thought fit to use it again in the afternoon, it is best four or five hours after a light dinner. For the time of staying in the bath, it must be according to the quality of the bath and the toleration of the patient. In a hot bath an hour or less may be sufficient ; in a temperate bath, two hours. For the time of continuing the bath there can be no certain time set down, but it must be according as the patient finds amendment : sometimes twenty days, sometimes thirty, and in difficult cases much longer ; and therefore they reckon without their host, which assign themselves a certain time, as perhaps their occasions of business will best afford. For the time of the year, our Italian and Spanish authors prefer the spring and fall, and so they may well do in their hot countries ; but with us (considering our climate is colder, and our baths are for cold diseases) I hold the warmest months in the year to be best, as May, June, July, and August ; and I have persuaded many hereunto, who have found the benefit of it : for both in our springs and after September our weather is commonly variable and apt to offend weak persons, who, finding it temperate at noon, do not suspect the coolness of the mornings and evenings. Likewise in the bath itself, although the springs arise as hot as at other times, yet the wind and air beating upon them do them much harm, and also make the surface of the water much cooler than the bottom ; and therefore Claudius wisheth all baths to be covered, and Fallopius finds great fault with the lords of Venice, that they do not cover

their bath at Apono. We see also that most of the baths in Europe are covered, whereby they retain the same temperature at all times ; and it were to be wished that our Queen's Bath and Cross Bath, being small baths, were covered, and their slips made close and warm. By this means our Baths would be useful all the year, when neither wind and cold air in winter, nor the sun in summer, should hinder our bathing. Moreover, for want of this benefit, many who have indifferently well recovered in the fall do fall back again in the winter, before the cure be perfectly finished ; and as this would be a great benefit to many weak persons, so it would be no harm to this city, if it may be a means of procuring more resort hither in the winter time, or more early in the spring, or more late at the fall.

“I desire not novelties, nor to bring in innovations, but I propound these things upon good grounds and examples of the best baths in Europe ; and so I desire to have them considered of, referring both this point, and whatsoever else I have said in this discourse, to the censure of those who are able to judge.

“I do purposely omit many things about the virtues and uses of our baths, which belong properly to the physitian, and cannot well be intimated to the patient without dangerous mistaking. For, as Galen saith, our art of physick goes upon two legs—reason and experience ; and if either of these be defective, our physick must needs be lame. Experience was first in order :—

*‘ Per varios usus artem experientia fecit,
Exemplo monstrante viam.’*

‘ From much Experience th’ art of Physick came,
Directed by Example to the same.’

Reason followed, which, without experience, makes a mere contemplative and theoretical physitian. Experience without reason makes a mere empirick no better than a nurse or an attendant upon sick persons, who is not able, out of all the *experience* he hath, to gather rules for the cure of others.

Wherefore they must be both joined together; and therefore I refer physicians' works unto physicians themselves."

From this period, Bath filled (during the season) with the affluent and noble, who, washing off their maladies in its healing waters, adorned the Baths with various ornaments and conveniences, in grateful testimony of the benefits they had experienced. In the year 1687, Mary, the Queen of James the Second, having heard of the wonder-working powers of the Bath Waters in cases of barrenness, resolved to try their effects. She bathed for some time in the Cross Bath, and had the satisfaction to find that fame had not exaggerated in her praises of these fecundating springs. The Queen conceived; and John, Earl of Melfort, as a memorial of the happy event, erected in the centre of the Bath a splendid pillar. This was constructed of marble, of a circular form, and crowned with an hexagonal dome supported by three Corinthian columns; the whole decorated with a profusion of emblematical ornaments.¹ The following commemorative inscription ran round the cornice and frieze:—

"In perpetuum

REGINÆ MARLÆ Memoriam,
Quam, Cœlo in Bathonienses Thermas
Irradiante, Spiritus Domini, qui fertur
Super aquas,

Trium regnorum hæredis
Genetricem effecit.

Utrique parenti, natoque principi
Absit gloriari,

Nisi in Cruce Domini nostri Jesus Christi;

Ut plenius hauriant
AqVas CVM gaVDIo
eX fontIbVs saLVatorIs.

Deo trino et uni,
Tribis digitis orbem appendenti,

¹ It must be noted that there was a pillar or cross previous to this, of great antiquity. That referred to above was removed in 1783, on account of its insecurity.

Ac per crucem redimenti,
Hoc tricolumnare trophæum
Vovet dicatque

JOHANNES Comes de MELFORT.¹

Remotely as the Hot Springs of Bath were used for the purpose of bathing, they do not appear to have been drank medicinally till some time in the 16th century. The following extract from Dr. Peirce's Bath Memoirs (1697) will throw a curious and interesting light on this point :—

“ That they were drank above an hundred and twenty years ago, appears by a book of one Jones, a physician,¹ in the 28th page of which book, there are particular directions for the drinking these waters, as to the time of the day, the manner and quantity, etc., to which book I refer the reader, that desires farther satisfaction in this particular.²

“ But as to the antiquity of their inward use, this I know (and did at my first coming to live here) by the information of the ancientest people that were upon the place, and that were born and bred here; and there were two—a man and his wife, one or both of them bath-guides to the King's Bath (Newmans by name), that made nine score between them; for what one wanted of four score and ten the other exceeded. These people lived and were conversant about the Bath, long before any pump was set up; they, and many others of great age, asserted that these waters had been drank time out of mind, for two purposes—i.e., to quench thirst and to keep soluble. They that used the Baths for cold distempers, as palsied and withered limbs, etc., were forced to continue long in them, and to sweat much, which rendered them both thirsty and costive, to both which the Waters were a known remedy; for it had been long observed, and is now very well ✓

¹ Printed at London, for William Jones, in the year 1572, intituled “*The Bathes of Bathes Aide*,” and dedicated to Henry, Earl of Pembroke.

² We give at the end of the book a short appendix, in which will be found a list of the chief works on the Waters of Bath, and on the *Antiquities*, as a guide to the collector of such work.

known, that a draught or two of the Bath Water quencheth thirst better and more effectual than double the quantity of beer or ale, or any other usual beverage ; and when, by spending the moistures in long and much sweating, the bowels were heated and dried and rendered constipate, a large draught of this water, with a little common salt, would infallibly give a stool or two. This was then (and long before had been, none could remember when it began) the common custom of bathers, which I myself have been an eye-witness of above threescore years ago (being a schoolboy here some time before I was sent to Winchester). I have seen others drink, and have drank myself of it, not from the pump, nor from the water that people bathed in, but from a contrivance which had been erected, time out of mind, before any pump was thought of ; and nobody then living could tell when it was first set up.

“ It was a pyramidal stone, hollow in the middle, artificially placed over one of the larger springs, on the south-east part of that wooden conveniency, now standing in the King’s Bath, and was taken away to make room for that structure (and great pity it was that ever it was removed). A square wall was made about this spring, the hollow of which was about 18 inches diameter, and near upon the same depth. The top stone had a mortice proportionate to the tenant of the pyramidal stone which went in and held so close, that none of the extraneous water could get into its hollow ; and the strength of the spring was so great, that it forced itself up through the cavity of the pyramidal stone, which was a foot and more above water, when the Bath was at fullest. This water discharged itself at a copper spout, about three inches above the highest water-mark ; and to this spout some set their mouths and drank ; others put cups, and received the water sincere from the spring, and used them to the purposes before mentioned.

“ This was the chief, and usual, inward use the Waters had been, and were put to, when I first came hither, for my own

health's sake, in the year 1653. But there were some physicians, even then, chiefly those that had travelled, and had been at Aken in Germany, Aquisgrane (Aix-la-Chapell, the French call it), and at Bourbon in France, and some that had conversed with them, though they themselves had never travelled, that encouraged the inward use of them, to sweeten the blood; but the advice was taken, and followed then, but by very few.

“ Sir Thomas Brown, of Norwich, my worthy good friend, with whom I had the honour to correspond by letters, after the death of those ancient physicians I found here (many years before he himself died), in a letter to me, bearing date July 12th, 1677, in which he recommended to my care Mrs. Bridget Reade, of Suffolk, and proposed her drinking the waters, as well as bathing, for a Chlorosis Cachexia, etc., had these words :—‘ If my old friend Dr. Bave had taken more notice of my counsel, the drinking of the Bath waters might have been in use long ago ; for above thirty years since I writ unto him to bring the drinking of them into use, according to the custom of many other baths beyond sea, which he very well knew, but would not hazard his credit in such a new attempt, which notwithstanding had not been an innovation, but rather a renovation, or renewing a former custom.’

“ Amongst others, that greatly encouraged the drinking of them, was Sir Alexander Frayser, chief physician to King Charles the Second. He waiting upon his Majesty and Queen Catherine in '63 (whose court was then at my house, the Abbey, in Bath), I had the advantage of being first known to him, and it was the first time that ever he had been here. He then made several enquiries concerning these Waters ; and writ to me afterwards about them, to which letters I gave answer. He at length concluded that they were from the same mineral with those of Bourbon, where he had formerly been waiting on the Queen mother, and whither he had sent many patients ; but now resolved to send all that needed such a remedy to this place, and save them the expense and hazard

1 Queen of Portugal.

of a voyage by sea, and a long journey afterwards by land : for that he was fully convinced that these Waters would do as well as those, and perhaps better, because in our own climate, and therefore, probably, more suitable to English bodies. He from that time sent several persons (and some of great quality) hither, and recommended them to my care, and came at length himself with his countryman, the Duke of Loutherdale (Lauderdale), in the year 1673 : the Duke, for more than ordinary corpulency and scorbutical distempers, and he himself for an old cough and cachectick habit of body ; and both went off much advantaged, the Duke losing a large span of his girth, and Sir Alexander getting more breath and a fresh and better-coloured countenance, being pale and sallow and black under the eyes when he first came down. It was he that occasioned the erecting of the little drinking-pump in the middle of the King's Bath, but done at the charge of the city, from whence most, if not all, of the water that was about that time drank, was got. But afterwards (the number of water-drinkers greatly increasing, and the benefit by it being more remarkable), the dry-pump (as it was till then called, but since the drinking-pump) was fitted purposely to that use, and the pavement made before it for the reception and better accommodation of the water-drinkers, as it is at this day.

“And here, by the way, it may be observed that these Waters were thus drank long before Mr. Guidott came to the Bath, or ever saw it ; though he arrogates to himself the drinking of them, in his Epistle to the President and Censors of the College, prefixed to his ‘*Thermæ Britannicæ*’ in these words :—‘*Methodum bibendi istas aquas thermales, secundum artis et rationis regulus primitus à me excogitatam (verbis absit invidia),*’ where it should have been said, *Verbis abest veritas*. But this *en passant*.”¹

¹ Guidott and Peirce were fierce rivals. Guidott wielded a very formidable pen, which was occasionally unduly bitter and violent. He was in the habit of indulging too freely in stimulants, which did not

The Bath physicians, however, of the period when the above extract was written, made up for their long neglect of the internal use of the Waters by prescribing to their unhappy patients potations sufficiently large to have cleansed the Augean stable. *Nunc tempus est bibendum* was the motto with which they hailed every new comer, and according to his size and strength he was condemned to swill daily from a gallon to ten pints of this wonder-working fluid. "Those that are (if I may so speak) a size stronger in constitution, larger bodies, and more violent distempers (says Dr. Gwydott), may take a *pottle* at first in an hour's time, and so rise up by steps before mentioned to a *gallon*, which I judge sufficient for the middle sort; and those that are of the largest size, and thought fit to bear the greatest proportion, may begin with *five pints*, and come up to *ten*." This *Sangrado* practice, however, so happily calculated to *drown* every other disease in a *dropsy*, has been long disused; and the more merciful medical system of the present day contents itself with administering the diurnal quantity of three half-pints of the Water. Some general information respecting the application of these springs to diseases will naturally be expected in a work of this description.

It is essential, in the first instance, to advert to a theory which has been extensively propagated, viz.—that the Bath Waters possess no medicinal properties different from common water heated to the same temperature.

That some of the effects produced, both externally and

moderate his tendency to invective and satire. His ability and great natural gifts of intellect and person were pre-eminent, but this weakness gave his opponents (especially Peirce) an advantage of which they fully availed themselves. Guidott published two works, that mentioned above, and a Collection of Treatises relating to the City and Waters of Bath. The reader who collects "Bath Books," will observe that of this book there are two editions: the earlier one dated 1676, the later and posthumous one, in 1725, with Chapman's *Thermæ Redivivæ* at the end: this is the edition to buy. "*Thermæ Britannicæ*" is a very scarce book.

internally (but especially the former), by the Bath Waters are in common both with itself and simple water of the same temperature, it would be neither true nor philosophical to deny ; but after conceding this, it is by no means admitted that their specific medical powers depend on the properties of heat and fluidity alone. Their effects, when internally used, of raising the pulse, increasing the secretions (especially that of urine), and of exciting highly the whole system, when taken even in moderate quantities, cannot be estimated by the impartial observer as a possible effect of a simply hot fluid. Although it must in candour be admitted that their external effects are chiefly to be accounted for on the principle of temperature alone, yet acute and able observers have thought them more stimulant, when used in this way, than common water. The opinion of their acting merely by temperature, if false, must be injurious, both in superseding the application of a powerful remedy by one comparatively inert, and by the application of the active powers of the mineral water deleteriously, where common water would be harmless. Chemical knowledge, general observation, and particular facts, equally prove the futility of this opinion. The chalybeate impregnation of this and similar springs have certain obvious and sensible effects, which are probably owing to the peculiar state of combination in which the chalybeate principle exists, and to the increased activity afforded to it by dilution and heat. Their visible operation, when taken moderately, is distinctly marked ; and their influence, when either taken under unsuitable circumstances, or in excessive quantities, has repeatedly produced fatal effects, by inducing apoplexy, hæmorrhages, and dangerous inflammatory diseases. The reputation of the Bath Waters is not formed on theoretical or speculative grounds. Numerous and authenticated facts evince their superior efficacy to the common modes of relief in various afflictive and obstinate diseases ; such are to be found in the writings of Drs. Charlton, Oliver, and Falconer.

The Bath Waters, when taken internally in the accus-

tomated quantities, act speedily on the whole system as a stimulant, through the medium of that sympathising organ, the stomach. They increase the actions of the blood-vessels, the excitement of the nervous system, and the various secretions, particularly those of urine and perspiration.) When these effects ensue in a limited and moderate degree, it is an indication of their suiting beneficially the state of the system to which they are applied. When they occasion headache, thirst, or general excess of heat, or if they sit uneasily on the stomach, their quantity is to be diminished or their use relinquished. The diseases for which their external and internal uses are indicated are various, and are those only in which a powerful and diffusible stimulus is required. Such are many affections of the liver and digestive organs, consisting in want of tone and capacity to perform their functions, induced frequently by residence in warm climates, and often by luxurious indulgence in eating or intemperance in drinking; in jaundice, hypochondriasis, and chlorosis; but especially in that state of gout termed atonic, which is so frequently an ultimate condition of regular and inflammatory gout. In this disease the Bath Waters possess unequalled powers, not only of exciting the system to regular paroxysms of the disease, but of removing, by their stimulus, the debility consequent on its presence.) The local and external application of Bath Water is, as we have demonstrated from the most unquestionable documents, highly efficacious in palsy, chronic rheumatism, and cutaneous diseases; and it is also equally so in the local affections of scrofula and rheumatism, affecting the principal joints, as those of the knee, hip, and elbow; as well as in lameness, contractions, and apparent abolition of power in different organs, arising from accidental or constitutional causes.

A vulgar and general error, arising from the influence of old opinions, may here be taken notice of, that the warm bath of different degrees is relaxant, on the same principle that heat lessens the cohesion of inanimate substances. Such

an analogy is very erroneously applied to its effects¹ on the living animal system, to which it is simply a stimulant, and may be applied according to its degree, and to the state of the system, so as to act moderately or excessively, and consequently either to strengthen or exhaust. Many valuable facts may be found on this subject in Dr. Marcard's Observations on the Waters of Pyrmont : and much scientific reasoning and observation in Dr. Beddoes's Essay on Consumption, second edition. For the various and extensive range of disease in which warm bathing is appropriate, the construction, copious supply, and nice regulation of temperature in these baths, admit of their easy and advantageous application.

Whilst thus describing the principal morbid affections in which experience has established the salutary powers of the Bath Waters, we cannot too strongly inculcate that they are stimulants of the most active kind, and consequently capable of producing all the mischievous effects of *stimuli*, when unsuitably or excessively applied. Whenever there exists in the system either extraordinary fulness, a general inflammatory state, or any local inflammation, if there be the smallest indication of any disorder of the head or chest, consisting either of too great determination of blood, or increased action of the blood-vessels ; in these, and all analogous conditions, the internal use of the Bath Waters is peculiarly deleterious.

Such observations as the past are intended solely to extend general information concerning the use of these celebrated Waters, and not to supersede the necessity of the professional directions of those who are in the habit of observing their

¹ Chemical analysis has evinced that one of the principles of the Bath Water is carbonate of iron, held in solution by carbonic acid. This exists as a constituent of the fluid, at any temperature above 100° ; under that degree it does not appear to be volatilized. Hence it follows—1st, that the water should be drunk at a temperature above an hundred ; and secondly, that it should be taken as speedily as possible after having been pumped, in order to prevent the escape of this gaseous and doubtless efficacious principle.

effects. The Bath Waters are employed both internally and externally, by the general Bath, or by the Pump, which is termed dry-pumping.

The Hot Bath water, the King's Bath water, and Cross Bath water, are all administered internally; and as the first are all above the temperature of 100° they may be drunk with equal success, because they all possess the same chemical and medical qualities. The latter being more dilute, and at the temperature of 90° is certainly far less stimulant than the two former, and as such is generally employed either at the beginning of a course of the Waters, or when there are doubts concerning the propriety of their use; a situation which is frequently connected with a pertinacious desire in the patient to employ them. In the quantities employed, we have observed, in another part of this work, that the moderns fall very short of the practice of their predecessors. More than a pint and a half is seldom taken in the course of the day, and this quantity is generally divided into three portions. Two of these quantities are taken before breakfast, allowing the space of half-an-hour between each, and the third is taken at noon.

The City Baths are open and private ones, all which are commodiously contrived. The Open Baths are two: the King's Bath and the Cross Bath; the temperature of the former is 112°, of the latter 94°. The Private Baths may be rendered of every temperature inferior to that of the heat of the spring, and may be employed at any hour of the day; though the precise time is generally considered as indifferent, yet the morning, on account of convenience, is usually preferred. The continuance in the Bath may be for any time, from the space of ten minutes to an hour, and is to be determined by avoiding the production of any degree of faintness or debility. The same indications of the disagreement of the Bath Waters internally apply also to their external use; and on the occurrence of such, they must be admitted with caution, or discontinued.

The dry-pumping, as it is termed, consists in the application of the Bath Water by a pump supplied from the spring. This is directed immediately, in topical diseases, to the part affected, and by its degree of heat and impetus constitutes a very valuable remedy. From fifty to two or three hundred strokes of the pump (as they are termed) are applied at once. These may be repeated daily, or every other day.

We have now only to notice, that the diseases in which the Bath Waters are generally employed, are commonly of such duration and of such a nature as to demand more perseverance in the use of this remedy than is usually afforded. The continuance of their use has frequently been known to produce their wished-for effects, when a shorter trial has promised no relief ; and the same event has often succeeded to a repetition of their use, after a moderate interval subsequent to their being first employed.

Of the Waters, the late Sir C. Lyell¹ said :—" What renders Bath a peculiar point of attraction to the student of natural phenomena is its Thermal and Mineral Waters, to the sanatory powers of which the city owes its origin and celebrity. The great volume and high temperature of these Waters render them not only unique in our islands, but perhaps without a parallel in the rest of Europe, when we duly take into account their distance from the nearest region of violent earthquakes or of active or extinct volcanoes.

" Dr. Daubeny, after devoting a month to the analysis of the Bath Waters in 1833, ascertained that the daily evolution of nitrogen gas amounted to no less than 250 cubic feet in volume. This gas, he remarks, is not only characteristic of hot springs, but is largely disengaged from volcanic craters during eruptions. In both cases he suggests that the nitrogen may be derived from atmospheric air, which is always dissolved in rain-water, and which, when this water penetrates

¹ Inaugural Address at the Meeting of the British Association,
1864.

the earth's crusts, must be carried down to great depths, so as to reach the heated interior. When there, it may be subjected to deoxidating processes, so that the nitrogen, being left in a free state, may be driven upwards by the expansive force of heat and steam, or by hydrostatic pressure. This theory has been very generally adopted, as best accounting for the constant disengagement of large bodies of nitrogen, even where the rocks through which the spring rises are crystalline and unfossiliferous. It will, however, of course, be admitted, as Professor Bischoff has pointed out, that in some places organic matter has supplied a large part of the nitrogen evolved. Carbonic-acid gas is another of the volatilized substances discharged by the Bath Waters."

On the subject of causation, Sir Charles differed in opinion from many eminent geologists and scientific men, but the matter scarcely enters into the practical consideration of the question we are discussing. One fact remains, in which all agree, namely, that in temperature, volume, and general characteristics, no appreciable change has taken place from the remotest times until the present.

Analysis of Bath Water as it flows from the Spring, and of Aërated Bath Water, by PROFESSOR ATTFIELD, F.I.C., F.C.S., Professor of Practical Chemistry to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, author of a Manual on General Medical and Pharmaceutical Chemistry, etc.

London, 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C. ;
August 30th, 1879.

I find that one gallon of Bath Water contains in round numbers 168 grains of the various solid substances on which its medicinal virtues depend, and 69,944 grains of water, together forming 70,112 grains-weight, or 70,000 grains

measures. The water is therefore slightly heavier than rain-water in the proportion of 1001·6 to 1000·0. [†]

The analytical data on which the foregoing statements are founded are given in the following tables. The first table shows the name and quantity in imperial grains of the various elements, etc., contained in one imperial gallon of the Water, and is given to meet the requirements of medical practitioners, chemists and druggists, and analysts generally.

The second table gives the forms in which these elements, etc., are probably contained in the Water, and will be more useful to the public.

NAMES OF THE ELEMENTS, ETC., IN BATH WATER, AND THE
QUANTITIES IN GRAINS IN ONE GALLON.

Name.	Chemical Definition.	Before Aëration.	After Aëration.	
Calcium	- Ca	- 30·9523	- 31·1670	
Magnesium	- Mg	- 4·0112	- 3·9277	
Sodium	- Na	- 13·4546	- 13·4508	
Potassium	- K	- 3·0044	- 3·0933	
Ammonium	- NH ₄	- 2370	- 2000	
Iron	- Fe	- 5876	- 5525	
Radicals of {	Carbonates	- CO ₃	- 5·7346	- 5·5176
	Chlorides	- Cl	- 10·5893	- 20·5577
	Nitrates	- NO ₃	- 1·2421	- 1·1537
	Sulphates	- SO ₄	- 85·7706	- 86·3614
	Silica	- Si O ₂	- 2·7061	- 2·6101
		188·2898	168·5918	

With the sodium and potassium are associated traces of rubidium and lithium, and with the calcium a trace of strontium.

[†] It may here be stated that the Bath Waters have been successfully aërated by Mr. Cater, and that the Professor states that the Waters remain for medical purposes without change of any kind. This fact is stated for those who, for whatever reason, desire to take the Waters in an agreeable form, and are unable to visit Bath. Apart, however, from medical reasons, no aërated Waters can be more agreeable than Sulis Water.

NAMES OF COMPOUNDS NATURALLY CONTAINED IN THE BATH
WATER, AND THE QUANTITIES IN GRAINS IN ONE GALLON.

				Before Aération.		After Aération.
Carbonate of Calcium	-	-	-	7·8402	-	7·6501
Sulphate of Calcium	-	-	-	94·1080	-	95·0664
Nitrate of Calcium	-	-	-	·5623	-	·6000
Carbonate of Magnesium	-	-	-	·5611	-	·4700
Chloride of Magnesium	-	-	-	15·2433	-	15·0159
Chloride of Sodium	-	-	-	15·1555	-	15·3833
Sulphate of Sodium	-	-	-	23·1400	-	22·8516
Sulphate of Potassium	-	-	-	6·7020	-	6·9000
Nitrate of Ammonium	-	-	-	1·0540	-	·9000
Carbonate of Iron	-	-	-	1·2173	-	1·1444
Silica	-	-	-	2·7061	-	2·6101
				168·2698		168·5918

NAMES OF THE NATURAL GASES IN BATH WATER, AND THE
QUANTITIES IN CUBIC INCHES IN ONE GALLON.

Oxygen Gas	-	-	-	-	-	-	·74
Nitrogen Gas	-	-	-	-	-	-	4·60
Hydro-carbons	-	-	-	-	-	-	none
Carbonic Acid Gas	-	-	-	-	-	-	4·17
							9·51

The Aërated Bath Water will, of course, contain, in addition to the gases just mentioned, large volumes of the ordinary aërating-gas—namely, carbonic-acid gas—a gas already naturally present to some extent.

JOHN ATTFIELD.

THE BATHS.

THE KING'S AND QUEEN'S PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BATHS. PRIVATE BATHS AND DOUCHES.

The Private Baths occupy the upper story ; the Public Baths are on the basement story ; they are built according to the plans of Mr. Baldwin, the foundation stone having been laid May 10, 1788. On the upper story there are four baths, of which one is a reclining bath, lined with white porcelain tiles, fitted with traps, by means of which it is supplied with hot and cold mineral water ; the other three are large baths similarly lined, each of which will hold 864 gallons of water, with a depth of four feet six inches. In each there is a Douche for the local application of the water, if required, while the bather is in the bath. They are sufficiently large to afford space for the free movement of the bather, and occupy the greater portion of the Bath-rooms, which are twelve feet long, seven feet wide, and eleven feet high ; also, two handsome Aix Douches, with one, or two, attendants ; the fittings are of the most elaborate kind ; the ceilings, 19 feet in height, are also decorated with white encaustic tiles. The hot water is thrown up from the bottom of the bath, and the cold water is turned on from a tap above the steps, and as it flows over them into the bath, mingles with the hot water. To all the baths convenient and comfortable dressing rooms and closets are attached, containing every requisite for the invalid. In addition to the baths, there are also two douche rooms, and a room containing a thermal vapour and shower bath of the most approved construction.

DOUCHE ROOMS.

These rooms are each connected with a dressing room, and are for the local application of the water, or "dry douching," so called, in contrast with the douche used in the bath. The distribution of the water may be regulated by the attachment of large, small, or perforated nozzles to the douche pipe, so that a larger or smaller stream may be made to ascend on the part douched, or it may be more gently applied by means of perforated or rose nozzle. Here also are provided tepid, and cold, as well as hot Mineral Water douches.

SHOWER AND VAPOUR BATH.

There is a Shower and a Vapour Bath in the basement. In the former, the mineral waters are used; and it is so arranged that the height from which the water descends can be regulated as occasion may require. The vapour of the latter is derived from the mineral waters. It forms a useful adjunct to the Mineral Baths.

PUBLIC BATH.

This bath is reached by descending a spiral staircase from the vestibule of the Private Baths. This is the KING'S BATH, which is open to the sky. It is somewhat more than fifty-nine feet in length, and nearly forty in breadth. When filled, it is computed to contain 56,332 gallons of water, with a depth of four feet and a half.

At the eastern end of the corridor there is an inclined passage for wheel-chairs, which is approached by an entrance in Abbey place, communicating with the Abbey Yard.

On the eastern side, there were other recesses, which admitted of being partially closed in; the centre one contained a douche. The colonnade has recently been removed. On the south side there is a stone chair and bench, the former bearing the following inscription, "ANASTASIA GREW GAVE THIS, 1739." Above the stone chair is a mural tablet recording the gift of an ornamental balustrade for the bath, by Sir

Francis Stonor, in 1697, the ornamental portion of which between the balusters was restored a few years ago, and a balustrade of the same pattern placed on the eastern side of the bath.

Not far distant from this is a figure of Bladud in a sitting posture, and below it an inscription on copper, dated 1699. According to Stukeley, this statue formerly occupied a niche in the North Gate above the arch, where, in 1363, it represented King Edward III. It was taken down from thence and somewhat altered by a common mason to represent King Bladud, and then transferred to this Bath. It bears the following honourable testimony to the accomplishments and services of this ancient British monarch :

“BLADUD,
SON of LUD HUDIBRAS,
Eighth King of the Britons from BRUTE ;
A great Philosopher and Mathematician,
Bred at Athens,
And recorded the first Discoverer and Founder of these Baths,
Eight Hundred and Sixty-three years before Christ,
That is,
Two Thousand Five Hundred and Sixty-two Years
To the Present Year,
One Thousand Six Hundred and Ninety-Nine.”

Many of the brazen rings, attached to the walls of the bath, commemorate the benefits received by the donors from the use of the waters ; others were placed there for the benefit of bathers by the Corporation. According to Guidott, there were 208 rings in all the baths, of which not twenty-nine remain at the present time. Some, it is said, were sold for old brass, one or two of which have been recently recovered.

THERMAL VAPOUR AND SHOWER BATH.

In order to utilize the vapour from the Springs, rooms have been fitted up adjoining the King's Bath with all the appliances

which science can suggest and experience recommend. In one corner of an apartment, which is tiled throughout and laid with a tessellated pavement, is a box-like structure. Herein a patient may take his seat, the whole of his body, with the exception of his head, for which an opening is specially provided at the top, being subjected to the action of the vapour that rises in full volume direct from the springs beneath. Through a central reservoir or drum in another part of the room the vapour is conveyed in various ways, being either inhaled or locally applied by means of various ingenious contrivances. In cases of gout, rheumatism, or any of the varied forms of skin disease, such facilities are invaluable, the treatment being proved to be most effectual. At no other spa either in England or on the Continent can the water or the vapour be used to such advantage, and a higher temperature can be gained here than elsewhere—viz., from 112° to 115°. The appointments of the baths are as complete as they can be made, whether we regard the comfort of the bathers, the efficiency of the appliances, or those æsthetic considerations which modern taste and refinement can suggest.

This bath may be regarded, historically, as the oldest in the system of baths. It was, undoubtedly, in the time of the Romans, the most capacious as well as the most luxurious of all the noble series of baths then constructed ; and so, of the open or uncovered baths, it continues. Beneath the bath the spring rises over a surface of about 40 feet square. Around these springs the Romans formed a reservoir, octagonal in shape, 40 feet at its narrowest and 49 feet at its widest part. The walls forming the reservoir were 3 feet in width, built of solid block stone, and lined with lead, varying in thickness from $\frac{5}{8}$ -in. to 1 inch. From this reservoir the water was conveyed by pipes and ducts to the various baths around. The destruction which followed the departure of the Romans caused these Baths to be filled with *débris*, but in course of time this formed a foundation, through which the water forced its way. Formerly a stone floor was laid, so perforated as to

admit the rising springs. This floor, with the accumulation of *débris* beneath, has been removed down to the Roman level, and the Roman reservoirs again serve their original purpose. The whole space is covered by arches of cement and concrete, the upper surface of which forms the floor of the present King's Bath.

THE QUEEN'S BATH [LATE].

The Queen's Bath is now a thing of the past. The opening up of the Roman Remains necessitated its removal.

It was a square of 25 ft., attached to the King's Bath, and supplied with water from it by an arch, connecting them together; but of a temperature somewhat lower. It received its name from the following circumstance:—As Anne, the queen of King James the First, was bathing in the King's Bath, there arose from the bottom of the cistern, just by the side of her Majesty, a flame of fire like a candle, which had no sooner ascended to the top of the water than it spread itself upon the furnace into a large circle of light, and then became extinct. This so frightened the Queen, that notwithstanding the physicians assured her the light proceeded from a natural cause, yet she would bathe no more in the King's Bath, but betook herself to the New Bath, where there were no springs to cause the like phenomenon; and from thence the cistern was called the Queen's Bath. It was soon enlarged, and the citizens erecting a tower or cross in the middle of it, in honour of the Queen, finished it at the top with the figure of the Crown of England over a globe, on which was written in letters of gold, ANNA REGINA SACRUM.¹

THE CROSS BATH.

This is a cheap public bath, of an irregular form. The spring supplying it rises at a depth of fourteen feet below the flooring of the bath, and yields half a hogshead of water a

¹ A portion of the remains of this erection is to be seen in the disused Hetling Pump-room, which stands opposite St. John's Hospital.

minute. The temperature of the water at the depth above mentioned is 104° F. ; that of the bath generally, 96° or 98° F.

The present edifice was erected from plans by Mr. Baldwin, in 1790. On the southern side there was a figure of Bladud in *alto rilievo*.¹ In the centre of the bath, there formerly stood an elaborate structure surmounted by a cross,² which was erected by John Drummond, Earl of Melfort, Secretary of State to James II., in commemoration of the Queen, (Mary of Modena,) having used this bath, with happy results, in 1688. Around the bath are arranged thirteen convenient dressing-rooms, and a small common one, with closets adjoining. Bathers bring towels with them, or they are supplied by the attendant, for which there is a small additional charge. This bath was in former days much used by the gentry frequenting the city, and the following account gives a description of how they bathed in it :—"In the morning, the young lady is brought in a close chair, dressed in her bathing clothes, to the Cross Bath. There the music plays her into the bath, and the women who tend her present her with a little floating wooden dish, like a bason ; into which the lady puts an handkerchief and a nosegay, and of late years a snuff-box and smelling bottle are added. She then traverses the bath, if a novice, with a guide ; if otherwise, by herself ; and having amused herself near an hour, calls for the chair,

¹ The figure was designed by W. Hoare and sculptured by B. Baron. At present it is lying in the lobby of the Hot Baths, and so far is but little injured. Presumably, it will occupy its former, or, at any rate, a suitable place in the Bath, when the alterations and restoration are completed.

² This cross has been removed, and, it is to be feared, altogether lost. It should be mentioned that some antiquaries have stated that Lord Melfort's Cross was the successor of an older cross, and it was so. In 1675, Mr. W. Coe, of Grandford, Northamptonshire, by way of a thank-offering, put a bordure of lead round the old cross, to sustain it, and it must have been very ancient. When the new cross was set up *the old one was removed*.

and returns to her lodgings."¹ The bath has been recently repaired and improved and made one-third larger under the supervision of the city architect. The reservoir has been much enlarged, after the removal of the accumulated rubbish of centuries. After penetrating down to the Roman spring, in order to bring the Waters to the required level, similar arrangements are adopted to those in the King's Bath.

THE ROYAL PRIVATE AND HOT BATHS.

Immediately opposite to the old Hetling Pump Room are the Royal Private Baths and the Hot Bath.

The Hot Bath, which is an open bath, is situated in the centre of the Royal Private Baths. The entrance to it is at the southern end of Hot Bath Street. This bath is of an octagonal form and its architectural embellishments are well deserving of notice. At the four corners of the bath there are small seats for the bathers, and there is also a douche pump on its northern side. The temperature of the spring, which rises seventeen feet below the pavement of the bath, is 120° F., while the temperature of the water varies in different parts from 105° F. to 102° F. The spring yields one hogshead and a-half of water a minute, and supplies the Royal Private Baths, as well as the Hot Bath, and also a bath in the Bath United Hospital, in its immediate vicinity. When full the Hot Bath is computed to contain about 9,570 gallons of water, having a depth of four feet and a half.

THE ROYAL PRIVATE BATHS AND DOUCHE.

The chief approach to these baths is under a semi-circular covered way, from an entrance at the northern end of Hot Bath Street, opposite to the Hetling Pump Room. There are four principal Baths.

¹ "A Tour through the whole Island of Great Britain," by Defoe, 1725. The sixth edition was edited by Richardson, the novelist.

The first, the **BLADUD** or **MARBLE BATH**, is a small bath, somewhat approaching in form to a reclining bath, lined and paved with marble, the surrounding space being laid down with encaustic tiles, and the rest of the bath-room decorated in keeping with its own arrangements. There is a dressing-room adjoining it, with every requisite convenience. The door, which closes in the latter room, separates it and the bath room from the rest of the building. The second, or **ALFRED'S BATH**, contains, when filled, 724 gallons of water, with a depth of four feet and a-half, and has a dressing-room attached to it. Adjoining this room is another dressing room communicating with a **DOUCHE ROOM**, having all the necessary arrangements for the use of the douche, the water from which is discharged by a pressure equal to six pounds on the square inch. Beyond this is a dressing room, connected with the third or **CHAIR BATH**, containing an arm-chair, attached to a crane, by means of which a helpless invalid can safely be let down into and raised up from the bath. This bath, when filled, contains 702 gallons of water, with a depth of four feet and a-half. Adjoining this bath is a dressing-room, having in it a **SHOWER BATH**. This room is also connected with a small chamber, containing the **Lavement apparatus** and ascending douche.

THE PRIVATE BATHS.

Adjoining the last-mentioned room is the fourth, or **EDWIN'S BATH**, which, when filled, contains 716 gallons of water, and has a depth of four feet and a-half. Attached to it are a dressing room and douche *apparati*.

All the above-mentioned baths in this establishment have arrangements in them for the use of the douche.

Near this bath is a small lobby leading into a corridor, at the upper end of which is a room containing a large Reclining Bath.

TEPID SWIMMING BATH.

By turning to the right, after leaving the last-mentioned

bath, a passage leads to the large Tepid Swimming Bath, which was built in 1829, after a design by Mr. Decimus Burton. Its form is an oval of sixty-two feet by twenty-three feet. On the eastern side are arranged six small dressing rooms, and one large common dressing room. From each of these rooms a flight of steps leads into the bath, which contains about 37,225 gallons of water, and is four and a-half feet deep. The water is supplied from the spring in the King's Bath, and from the cold water reservoir ; its temperature is 88° Fahr. The bath is lighted during the daytime by windows at the side, and from above by three lantern domes, with openings to the external air ; at night the dressing rooms and the bath are lighted by gas. There is a separate entrance to this bath through the Piazza in Bath Street, opposite St. Catherine's Hospital.

THE ROYAL PRIVATE BATHS.

The ground plan of these baths—which are attached to and form part of, the Grand Pump Room Hotel—is a long parallelogram, divided in the centre by a corridor lighted at the top, with baths and dressing rooms arranged on either side.

There are six bath rooms, each fifteen feet long by eleven feet and a-half high. The baths—which in form resemble those of the King's and Queen's Baths—are of a T shape, and measure, in length, 7 ft. 2 in., and at the broadest part 10 ft., and 4 ft. 8 in. deep. They are sunk beneath the level of the bath room, and are entered by a flight of Sicilian marble steps. The baths are lined, and the floors laid, with buff-coloured glazed tiles.

To each bath room, a dressing room is attached, eight feet wide, eleven feet and a-half long, and twelve feet high, with a water-closet adjoining.

There are three reclining baths. Each, when filled, contains 150 gallons of mineral water. Dressing rooms and water closets are attached to these baths.

There are two dry douche baths, with dressing rooms and water closets attached. There are also an enema apparatus and a vapour bath.

The swimming bath is at the end of the corridor. It is a magnificent bath, of enormous capacity, sumptuously appointed, and may fairly challenge comparison with any similar bath in the world. It is lighted from above by means of an open iron and glass roof. Attached to this bath are five dressing rooms, each eight feet square and nine feet high. There is also a large dressing room, sixteen feet in width and seventeen feet in length, reserved for the use of ladies.

There is a communication on the basement with the King's and Queen's Private and Public Baths, by means of a tunnel running under the street, so that there is a ready access to these baths.

There is, also, a communication from the Pump Room Hotel, on the ground floor, with the entrance lobby of these suites of baths, and a lift, by means of which infirm invalids can be brought down from the landings of the Hotel to a level with the corridor, through which, in a merlin chair, an invalid may be wheeled to the baths or douches. The Hotel and the suite of Baths reflect no little credit upon the architects, Messrs. Wilson and Willcox, by whom they were built in 1870.

THE EXTENSION OF THE KING'S AND QUEEN'S BATHS.

During the past three and-a-half centuries (a period which represents, at any rate, with comparative accuracy, what may be called the Modern History of the Waters of Bath, and the Bathing system connected with them), the greatest progress and development have marked the past twenty years. There used to be an expression much in vogue, forty years ago, that "the waters had seen their best days;" this, like many other proverbial expressions, had neither force nor truth in it, and for the same reason, namely, because it was used in ignorance. From the time when good Queen Elizabeth, in the vicinity of the King's Bath, declared to the Mayor, Aldermen, and

Citizens, then assembled around her august person, in language more vigorous than courtly, that her royal nose was offended by a "stink," there has been a gradual improvement in the bathing establishment, and in the therapeutic application of the waters. Fluctuations and sometimes apparent retrogression have occurred, and whenever this has been so, it has invariably resulted from the disgraceful neglect by the citizens of the precious elements committed to their care and keeping. What the citizens were, so were their local rulers. When the former became careless and indifferent, the latter became corrupt.

The corruption and jobbery in former times would be a curious chapter in Bath history to read, but not a pleasant one to write. We have recently, in our History of St. John's Hospital, waded through a pool of corruption, and although we at last got into a purer stream and landed on a pleasant shore, we do not care to renew the experience in quest of similar knowledge of good and evil. One most pleasant fact will be apparent to everyone who cares to read the chronicles of our Bath Waters, and that is, the number of eminent, honest, quaint, old physicians who have flourished in connection with the Waters from the time of Sherwood, *primus*, of the *Abbey House*, at the close of the 16th century, down to the time of the all-accomplished Dr. Harington,² of the

¹ Her Majesty did not mince matters when plain language was needed. Her use of the vernacular was occasionally rather shocking. Who does not remember an instance of this in the language imputed to her by Scott in *Kenilworth*? "And now, I trust, Master Tressilian, this matter is ended," said the Queen. "We will do something ere the night is older to reconcile old Sir Hugh Robsart to the match. You have done your duty something more than nobly; but we are no woman had we not compassion for the wounds which true love deals; so we forgive your audacity, and your uncleansed boots withal, which have well-nigh overpowered my Lord of Leicester's perfumes."

² The line is drawn at Dr. Harington, whose eminence, personal and professional, marked an almost distinct period in our local medical annals. He died in 1826, a period too remote from the present to risk any invidious feeling of the profession in our thus referring to him.

eighteenth and nineteenth. Now, during this long period, we believe we are right in stating that not a single effort has at any time been made to enter into competition with foreign baths¹ in regard to the means they have adopted in their various systems of manipulation, in addition to or in connection with the Waters, in the diminution of human suffering and the cure of disease. This has now come to an end, and it has been reserved to the present generation to witness the fact, that, instead of "the waters having seen their best days," the "Baths of Bath" have made such progress, that within the past quarter of a century the establishment has more than doubled, and that the latest addition is a series of Baths of the *Aix-les-Bains* class, which will vie with those famous Baths in completeness, luxury, and perfection of manipulatory appliances. And for this we have to thank the public spirit of the Corporation, encouraged and sanctioned by the citizens, and very ably carried out by the city architect.

The system of continental treatment to which we have referred is in connection with the baths, known as the King's and Queen's Baths. It will constitute an entirely new department, the approach to which will be from the old circular lobby by a curved corridor leading into a cooling room, 42 feet long by 16 feet wide, lighted from the top. Out of this there are two baths for the process known as the *Aix-les-Bains Douche*, 14 feet by 10 feet each, having two dressing-rooms attached, so that bathers will not have so long to wait as in the old arrangement, when there was only one dressing-room attached to each bath. Also from this cooling room leads the *Berthold Vapour Bath*, 15 feet by 11 feet, having two dressing-rooms attached, lighted above. Also an *Inhalation-*

¹ It would be unjust to the memory of Dr. Randle Wilbraham Falconer, not to mention that he had long advocated the "Continental" system as an indispensable subsidiary to our ordinary practice and methods, and a portion of the appliances was provided at his instigation in the Royal Baths, but removed through the opposition of the profession.

room, 20 feet by 19 feet ; a *Pulverization room*, 18 feet by 19 feet. These rooms are lighted high up under arched ceilings, and are tiled round, having handsome Roman Tesseræ as flooring. The fittings and appointments are luxurious. A staircase leads from a corridor out of this large cooling room, down to the excavations of the old Roman baths, the covering over of which has been the subject of so much angry discussion. From this last-named Corridor there are four new *Reclining Baths*, each about 10 feet square, and a *Wildbad Bath* of approximating dimensions, and also two deep Baths, approached by steps similar to those in the Royal Baths attached to the Grand Pump Room Hotel. There are also the necessary rooms for attendants, as well as closets and lavatories.

We cannot pretend to admire the building which constitutes the new wing to the Pump-room and bathing establishment. It is not because we object to the modern Renaissance so much in itself as we do to its adoption in the position the edifice occupies. The man of taste who looks for an instant at the west front of Baldwin's Pump-room, and then casts his eye upon the new work, cannot resist a feeling of intense disappointment. The former is a fine example of classic dignity and noble proportions ; the latter suffers fatally by comparison. If two buildings in juxtaposition, for any reason whatever, are not in harmony in regard to style, at least the contrast should be pleasing and effective.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

THE PUMP-ROOM.

Dr. Oliver had suggested, in a Tract on the Bath Waters, published in 1704, that taking cold after drinking them might be attended with the most fatal effects; and that in bad weather, therefore, the drinkers were obliged either to forego that exercise which is absolutely necessary after taking them internally, or to run the risk of exposing themselves to the dangerous disorders arising from catching cold. This inconvenience the Corporation determined to remedy by building a Pump-House or Pump-Room, in which the invalids might be supplied with water from a covered pump (for before they drank it in the open air), and afterwards take the exercise prescribed to them, sheltered from the inclemency of the weather. The work was accordingly begun in 1704, finished two years afterwards, and opened for the reception of the company under the auspices of Mr. Nash, who had just then become the *Arbiter Elegantiarum* of Bath. The event was celebrated with a procession and musical fête, and the performance of the following *solemn and sublime bathos* :

“ GREAT BLADUD, born a Sov’reign Prince,
But from the Court was vanish’d thence
His dire disease to shun ;
The Muses do his fame record,
That when the Bath his health restor’d,
Great BLADUD did return.

This glorious Prince of royal race,
The founder of this happy place,
Where beauty holds her reign ;

To BLADUD's mem'ry let us join,
And crown the glass from springs divine,
His glory to maintain.

Let joy in every face be shown,
And fame his restoration crown,
While music sounds his praise ;
His praise, ye Muses, sing above ;
Let beauty wait on BLADUD's love,
And fame his glory raise.

Though long his languish did endure,
The Bath did lasting health procure,
And fate no more did frown ;
For smiling Heaven did invite
Great BLADUD to enjoy his right,
And wear th' imperial crown.

May all a fond ambition shun,
By which e'en BLADUD was undone,
As ancient stories tell ;
Who try'd with artful wings to fly,
But towering on the regions high,
He down expiring fell."

In 1751 this room was enlarged, and again in 1781. In 1796, the present edifice was built under the direction of Mr. Baldwin,¹ the City Architect. It is situated in the Abbey Yard, adjoining the King's and Queen's Public and Private Baths. The architecture is Corinthian ; in length it is eighty-

¹ It is not quite clear when the building was began. Baldwin's official connection with the Corporation occurred in 1791. In 1794, he was superseded for some reason which is not made clear, and John Palmer furnished plans for its completion. It is almost certain that Palmer (who was an able man, but not an architect at all), worked upon Baldwin's lines, whose characteristic genius is manifest in every part and detail. Ten years before this Baldwin built the piazza, and of its merits there is, and can be, but one opinion.

five feet, in breadth fifty-six, and in height thirty-four, affording ample space for promenading, to those who drink the waters. In the recess at its eastern end is a marble statue of Beau Nash, executed by Prince Hoare; the right hand of the figure rests upon a pedestal, on the face of which is delineated a plan of the Royal Mineral Water Hospital, towards the establishment of which national charity he greatly contributed, by his exertions, in obtaining donations of money, and of which he was one of the Treasurers from the time that it was opened for the reception of patients, in 1742, until his decease in 1761. At the western end is an orchestra for the band, which is of a high class, and attends on stated days during the winter months of the year. There are three entrances on the northern side; opposite the principal entrance, within an apse on the southern side, is a fountain, which is supplied, direct from the spring, with a continuous stream of mineral water, at a temperature of 114° F. The supply of water from the spring to the Fountain amounts to eight gallons and a half a minute. The three lights in the recessed window were liberally provided by citizens. They represent respectively the legend of Bladud and the pigs; the Romans building the Baths; and the Crowning of King Edgar. This room is opened on week days from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m., during the whole year; on Sundays from 12.15 p.m. to 2 p.m. throughout the year. There is a convenient entrance to the King's Baths.

CHURCHES.

THE ABBEY.

The Abbey Church of Bath is a very noble structure, the last specimen of the ecclesiastical Gothic architecture, upon the larger scale. It is built in the shape of a cross, from the



THE ABBEY.

centre of which rises a tower a hundred and sixty-two feet high; the light, perforated battlements of which are particularly beautiful. The length of the edifice, from east to west, is two hundred and ten feet, and from north to south one hundred and twenty-six; the breadth of the body and side-aisles is seventy-two feet. Oliver King, Bishop of Bath and Wells in the reign of Henry VII., undertook this costly building, though many years elapsed before it was fit for the reception of worshippers; for, neglected by his four immediate successors, Adrian, Wolsey, Clark, and Knight, it fell into decay, and being offered for sale to the Corporation of Bath, by the commissioners under the Act of Dissolution, and the purchase refused, the glass, iron, bells, and lead, intended for the structure, were disposed of in a foreign market. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth collections were made throughout all England for the reparation and completion of the church; and with the monies raised by these means, and the munificent assistance of Mr. Bellott (by whom the great eastern window was glazed, being painted checker or Billett-wise)¹ and James Montague, Bishop of Bath and Wells, it was at length restored, finished, and appropriated to the service of God.² The grand entrance is at the west, through a noble-arched door-way, formerly by a descent of four steps, and, as Mr. Warner observes, "It must be confessed that the general effect of the *coup d'œil*, when the vision takes in the interior of the building, is wonderfully striking. Beauties rush upon the spectator from every part; he is immediately sensible of the chastest uniformity, proportion, and harmony, in its several numbers; in its arches and its clustered columns and piers, together with airiness and lightness, proceeding from its large and elegant windows, that seldom occur in buildings

¹ In the late restoration the glass was removed, but if the reader will glance at the two clerestory windows on the north side of the choir, it will be seen that the glass is there inserted, and its quaint old form and character preserved.

² But a large portion stuck to the fingers of the collectors.

of a similar age and nature. But previously to entering the building, the attention is powerfully arrested by the grandeur of the western front, one of the most singular pieces of architecture existing ; " which is thus described in Warner's History of Bath, page 245 :—

"The grand entrance in the centre is filled with a rich ornamental door, given in 1617 by Sir Henry Montague, brother to the bishop of that name ; it is charged with the arms of the see, impaling those of Montague, and round the shield is the device of the Order of the Garter, *Honi soit qui mal y pense*. In two other shields are the arms of Montague¹ only ; under the two upper shields on a label is this inscription, *Ecce quam bonum et quam jucundum, &c.* Above the shields is a profile helmet, with the crest of a griffin's head, behind is hung a flowing mantle, and at the bottom of the door are two ornamented bosses. This design strongly marks the decorative taste of the above date. The architrave round the entrance is composed of a number of mouldings, and a sub-architrave diverges from it, and forms a square head over the arch ; the spandrels of the arch are filled with labels, enclosing wounded hearts, crowns of thorns, and wounded hands and feet, figurative of the five wounds of our Saviour. On each side there are rich canopied niches, inclosing the statues of St. Peter and St. Paul, the Apostolic patrons of the church ; they stand on brackets ; on that under St. Peter is the blended white and red rose and a crown, and on the corresponding bracket under St. Paul is the portcullis with a crown likewise ; the attributes of the two saints are partly destroyed. A very small cornice runs over the head of the arch, supporting an elegant open battlement, which is divided in the centre by a niche, once filled, it may be supposed, with a statue of Henry VII., as his arms and supporters remain perfect at the bottom of it.

¹ There is a much longer notice of the beneficent prelate in the author's edition of Britton's "Bath Abbey."

The lower parts of the first division over the impost to the turrets which are of square forms, have simple narrow openings to light the staircases within them. On the upper begins the representation of the bishop's vision ; here the ladders take their rise from a kind of undulating line, expressive of the surface of the ground, and here the angels begin their ascension, though much damaged. On each side of the ladders are remains of figures which have some distant resemblance to shepherds ; over them are ribbons, the inscriptions on which are not legible ; other openings for light appear under the rounds of the ladders. The second divisions take octangular forms, and on their fronts is seen the continuation of the ladders and the angels. On the tops of the ladders are the busts of two saints, each holding a book. On each side of the front cant of the turrets are three tiers of statues, standing on pedestals, and finishing with pinnaced canopies ; they represent the twelve apostles, among which St. John and St. Andrew are conspicuous. The third divisions are filled with compartments, as are the battlements to them, and finish with open spires.

The west window is of extreme richness ; it consists of two sub-arches, and a large division between them, each sub-arch having three divisions, which are likewise seen in the heads of the sub-arches ; the spandrels between the heads and the large division in the centre have each three divisions ; the heights from the bottom of the window to the springing of the arch have also three divisions ; in the heads of the sub-arch three divisions ; and the large division in the centre has also three divisions. The curious observer must at leisure follow in the more minute parts this mystic architectural design. In the centre of the tracery, near the head of the window, is an angel issuing from a cloud, bearing a shield, once charged, it may be presumed, with the arms of the see ; an architrave forms the whole line of the window, and its arched head is bounded by a sub-architrave, beginning with the springing of the arch. The spandrels of this arch are filled with an angelic choir, who, in attitudes of adoration, are chaunting forth the praises of the

Holy Trinity ; which was once more conspicuous in the fine niche in the centre of the battlements. There now only remains of it the statue of the Father, whose feet rest on a bracket ; below which bracket are two shields, charged with the arms of the see, surmounted by the supporters of the arms of Henry VII., which supporters held the united white and red roses, over which is a crown.

Among the angels appear two shields of arms, now so nearly effaced as not to be distinguishable to the naked eye from below ; but a telescope shows them to be charged with two bendlets dexter-embattled and counter-embattled, and surmounted by a cardinal's hat. This bearing is probably that of Cardinal Adrian di Castello, of whom Brown Willis (in his *History of Cathedrals*, vol. i., p. 519) says, "Adrian di Castello, bishop of Hereford in 1592, and two years after translated to Bath and Wells, bestowed much money in vaulting the choir of Bath, as may be seen by his arms under a cardinal's hat on the roof on each side the choir."¹ The coat, as above described, but without the hat, and with three bendlets instead of two, is now visible in the centre of the second division of the vault of the choir. The upper part of the shields in the west front is so decayed as to render it possible that a third bendlet formerly existed in them, and that the bearing is the same as that in the choir ; if so, it proves that this front was only completed in the reign of Adrian di Castello. The cornice above the spandrels is pedimental, as are the lines of the battlements, and are wrought with open tracery of the same elegant work as those below.

We will now particularise the buttresses on each side of the aisle windows. They are ornamented with rolls containing inscriptions not legible, but are said to contain the following allegorical allusion to the founder's name taken out of the book

¹ The editor has given an elaborate description of the armorial shields in the ceiling of the building in his edition of Britton's "*Bath Abbey*."

of Judges, chapter ix., verse 8:—

“Jerunt ligna ut ungerent se regem,

Dixeruntque. Olive impera nobis.”

“Trees, going to choose their king,

Said—be to us the Olive king.”

Over the rolls are small arched heads, and on their points are the supporters of the arms of Henry VII., bearing on their heads the regal crown, from the rays of which spring olive trees in allusion to the name of the bishop and his vision; over them are bishops' mitres. Here the small arched heads occur again. Still higher are small shields which are despoiled of their arms. Here the small arched head is introduced a third time; and as at this part of the buttress the square of it is seen complete, this arched head is repeated on each square, finishing with open spires corresponding with those of the turrets. The small entrances to the side-aisles are in unison, as well as the enrichments of the five wounds of our Saviour on the spandrel, with their centre entrance. The windows have a resemblance to the great one, and on the mullions of each is a statue; that on the left is a design of our Saviour, who is pointing to the wound in His side with His one hand, and with the other holding some deeds with seals appendant; probably signifying, that through His merits the bounty of the righteous in gifts of lands was applied towards rebuilding of the church. The statue on the right hand is that of a king, holding a bag of money, as appropriating it to the same holy purpose. These statues stand on pedestals, on the front of which are shields, whereon are just discernible the arms of the see, etc.; over their heads are canopies finishing with shields; on that over our Saviour is a griffin. On each side of the arch of the windows are placed small brackets for statues, and over the points of the head of the windows are inscriptions very perfect; over the left is *Domus Mea*, over the right *Domus Oronis*. The title of the whole design of the work on this front, as describing the vision, *De sursum est*, is now nowhere to be perceived. The cornices above these windows take,

like that over the centre part of the building, a pedimental direction, and unite with those on the turrets, as do likewise the open battlements in these parts, which though of more simple workmanship than those in the centre part, are still replete with beauty.

Till within a few years, the whole of the north and south sides of the edifice were immured by shops and small houses ; its walls were cut into for closets, and its windows obscured by the roofs and chimneys of those buildings. The contiguous ground, being the property of the Corporation and of private individuals, was let out to the best bidder, and considered as a marketable commodity : the lessee, of course, no further regarded the sacred walls than as conducive to his own domestic wants and trading advantages, without the least reference either to the beauty of the building or to its character or stability. (See Preface to the History of " Bath Abbey," edited by the author.)

At the early part of the last century, the *Church* was a common thoroughfare, or path of communication, between the Grove on the east and the Churchyard on the west. *Marshal Wade*, who possessed some property and influence here, was shocked at this unhallowed and disgusting practice, and opened a thoroughfare, which was called *Wade's Passage*, on the north side of the Church.

The first resolution adopted by the Corporation in 1819, with reference to the houses in *Wade's Passage*, pledged that body to renew no more leases of the property, and in 1823 several houses were removed. This was the beginning of the work, which was continued as the leases expired from that time until 1834, when the whole site was cleared, and the standing reproach which had existed from 1584 until that period finally removed. Other property adjacent was acquired by the Corporate body, which enabled it to render the work more complete, and thus a thorough transformation of that part of the city was effected. Some " restoration " work was effected, but the mischief done was not much, not more than was undone by the later work under Scott.

GROUND PLAN OF THE CHURCH.

In the ground plan of this Church there is a considerable variation from most of our ancient ecclesiastical structures,¹ the aisles being wide in proportion to the width of the nave, and the transepts unusually narrow. In consequence of this, the base of the tower forms an oblong square, the dimension of which, from north to south, are upwards of one-fourth more than from east to west. The choir, also, in comparison with the nave, is unusually long ; and it is remarkable that the choir aisles are carried further eastward than the choir itself. Notwithstanding these deviations from the general arrangement of our conventual and cathedral edifices, its design is evidently contrived with great scientific and geometrical skill ; the walls and supporting piers occupying but a very small part of the entire site, when compared with the extent of the space covered, as will be seen from the following calculations :—The whole building stands on 20,032 square feet, of which the points of support include about 4,500 square feet ; consequently, the proportion of the latter to the former is 0·224.

The ichnography of the building consists of nave, divided into five bays, north and south aisles, of equal divisions and corresponding length ; an oblong tower, rising above the crux ; north and south transepts, each having two bays ; a choir, divided into three bays, with north and south aisles, of corres-

¹ It has been already observed, that the Christian Church required an internal magnitude unknown to the ancients, and the necessary distributions of columns and windows gave rise to the pyramid form, one of the leading principles. Transverse sections of Constantine's church, as given by Bonani, built A.D. 324, to the Abbey Church of Bath, built A.D. 1532, have necessarily this form. Arches springing from the capitals of columns, without the intervention of horizontal cornices adopted by the Normans from the debased Roman manner, gave rise to another peculiar principle : namely, the ribs or mouldings forming the vaulting, and issuing from the extremity of the capital.—*Kendall's Gothic Architecture*, page 16.

ponding divisions and length ; and a small and low vestry, said to be in the parish of St. James', built against and attached to the east wall of the south transept, built at the cost of Sir Nicholas Salterns.

Below the paved gangway, covered in by iron gratings, and under the second and third piers of the nave arcading from the west, partly projecting into the north aisle, two original piers of *John de Villula's* Norman Church were discovered, and also a large and more important one in the north aisle of the choir in the centre of the eastern arch, during the late improvements, and upon these older piers the later perpendicular ones were raised. These three original piers are most probably the only remaining proportions of the Norman arcading now existing.

One of the most attractive and beautiful objects, all of freestone, of the interior is a small Chantry Chapel on the south side, and built within the easternmost arch, and forming the sanctuary known as *Prior Birde's Chapel*, after the name of its builder. Its plan is a simple, unbroken parallelogram. The two corners are emphasised by octagonal shafts on the south side, whilst on the corresponding north side square-panelled piers take their places.

The north and south elevations of this little gem of Perpendicular Memorial Architecture present on either side two four-light open-traceried and cusp-headed windows, each divided in height by intricately-carved transoms, with another row of cusped tracery underneath. Below these windows are deeply-moulded quatrefoiled panels, whose cusps merge into carved pateræ ; a moulded base runs all round. The spandrels between the arches of windows are exquisitely designed, carved, and undercut, the rebus of a bird being carved throughout amongst pomegranates, maple-leaves, thistles, and conventionalized foliage and figures. Above all is a moulded cornice, having one of its members carved with flowing foliage in the same spirit as the rest of the work. A thin carved brattishing of open stonework is carried round the top above the cornice, and

here too is the rebus of the founder's name : a row of carved birds between and facing right and left of small finials.

The rest of the roofing is beautifully worked in sunk fan tracery matching the other groining.

Anthony à Wood, in his *Monumental Inscriptions*, taken in 1676, calls the Chapel "a neat tab'nacular edifice, built as I conceive for a seat for the *Prior* of the *Priorie* adjoining, by *Will Byrd*, the last *Prior* temp. *Henry VIII*. The armes on the roof are, *Chevron* between 3 *spread eagles* ; on a *chief* a *rose* between 2 *lozenges*, and over it is a *miter* and a *staff*. The same ar'es are also on the vaulting work of the north aisle joyning to the *chancell*."

The interior corresponds in beautiful work with the exterior. Much of the work is new, and it has been restored in the spirit of the old workers. The unfinished tracery on the north exterior, as well as the interior—which has been ruthlessly "cut away in order to make room for a clumsy, misshapen wooden seat, called the bishop's throne"—together with the complete restoration of every part of the structure, were carried into effect under *Sir G. Scott*, at the cost of *Mrs. Kemble and family*.

The parapets were originally plain, unopened, horizontal walls, finished with saddle back copings, but these have been rebuilt on better, though contemporary models, and are now machiolated and open traceried. Old drawings shew that there were no pinnacles above the flying buttresses ; they were added by *Mr. Mannors* about 1830, but these, as well as all the parapets, were rebuilt and remodelled by *Sir Geo. Gilbert Scott* in the 1864 improvements, on better lines. The roofs throughout are covered with lead.

The flying buttresses of the nave are not original work. As the groining of this part of the Church was never till lately carried out, these buttresses would not be needed ; but new buttresses, copied from those at the eastern part of the Church, as well as the groining, are happily completed, the former before the latter.

The pyramidal terminations of the octagonal turrets on the four corners of the tower, as well as those of the four staircases before alluded to, at the east ends of the choir and west ends of the nave, were added by Mr. Mannors, but not with understanding or good taste. The old designers left these turrets with simple, open traceried and machiolated parapets, in much better judgment and taste. When, however, the improvements of 1864¹ took place, Sir George Gilbert Scott removed the two on the top of the western turrets of the nave, and designed others with open tracery work, which are not thought to be much improvement, and are not sufficiently high.

Until the improvements of 1864, the congregation used the high-backed pen pews of the choir and its aisles only for religious services. A debased screen, formerly of wood and then of stone, spanned the width of nave, and abutted against the large piers carrying the tower, cumbersome and heavy galleries being erected over the aisles of the choir. The organ occupied a gallery over the screen and under the tower. The cenotaphs, with their ungainly and vulgar surroundings, were affixed against pillars or window jambs in every direction, and in the most heterogeneous and unsymmetrical manner. Only those who remember the old state of things can form an adequate conception of the manner in which the Church was polluted and disgraced. On the appointment of the *Rev. Charles Kemble* to the Rectory, the old order was completely changed. The whole Church was cleared of its galleries, screens, pen pews, benches, and litter, and under the able hand of *Sir George Gilbert Scott*, and at a very large cost, this venerable Abbey has reassumed its pristine beauty, together with the usefulness of a large parish church. Low, open benches of oak are placed in the nave and aisles, south transept, and choir.

The north transept is wholly occupied by the fine organ, which is the old one, but enlarged and improved by

¹ The work occupied 10 years, and we speak of 1864 to indicate generally the period.

Hill and Son, of London, at a large cost.¹ The well-designed seats of oak for the Mayor and Corporation are on the south side of the choir; they are richly panelled into tracery devices throughout the backs and fronts, and the bench ends are similarly treated, and have carved poppy-head terminals.

The reredos is of Bath stone, colourless and ineffective, and, as regards its design, must be pronounced a failure. The cost, £1,400, was defrayed by the Rev. C. Kemble.

The altar rails are made of brass, by Skidmore. The sanctuary is paved with *Godwin's* antique tiles, the gift of the Rev. C. Kemble, and the standards within, by Skidmore, given by the Kemble family.

The pulpit is of oak, presented to the Church in memory of a former *Rector*, *Bishop Carr*, at a cost of £300, raised by public subscriptions.

The building is heated by Haden with hot water and hot air.

The reading-desk is the gift of a private family.

The lectern (given by Mrs. Bligh) is of brass, and represents an eagle, typical of S. John, with conventionalized outspreading wings to take the books.

View from the South-east.—This displays the chief architectural features of the southern side of the Church; particularly the windows of the aisle and clerestory—the flying buttresses of the choir—the vestry—the south and east sides of the tower—the lofty and narrow southern transept, and the aisles and clerestory of the nave.

East End.—There are several peculiar features in the design of this front, of which the plain horizontal terminations of the aisles, the square forms of the turrets, which exhibit two ranges of panelling of the character of Henry the Seventh's

¹ We cannot give the cost of the late enlargement, but it was, as stated above, very large. We believe it was as much as £2,000, which was paid by Mr. Kemble.

time, and the flat head of the great window, may be pointed out as the most particular. In its general plan, the latter is similar to the great west window, but it consists of an additional tier of lights; and the jambs are carried up to a level with the crown of the arch, the spandrels being pierced into circular openings, glazed with stained glass. Similar trefoil-arched heads ornament the buttresses as those at the west end. In the spandrel to the doorway of the north aisle is a shield, charged with a fleur-de-lis, and the initials J. F. for Jeffrey Flower, gent.; at whose cost the new wall here, with the doorway, and the window over it, were built. An inscription on the buttress of the north-east corner states, that the two buttresses were repaired at the "cost of *Francis Allen*, sometime clothier of this cittye, 1616."

Details from different parts of the Church.—At the end of the south transept is a small ornamental recess, which *Carter*, in the "Account" published by the Society of Antiquaries, has called *almony*; it is more likely, however, to have been a piscina, as both its situation and form are perfectly suitable for the latter—should there have been, as there probably was, a chantry here, with the altar, as usual, to the east; in *Carter's* print the panels over the recess are omitted.

Interior of the nave, looking east, divested of monuments.—This view shews the forms of the main piers and arches, the clerestory windows, the groining, the great arches of the tower, etc., together with the distant parts of the choir.

Interior Elevations.—In the first compartment from the east on the south side of the choir, including the screen of the chapel of *Prior Birde*, is the south side of the centre tower; and the compartment of the nave at the west end, with a section of the windows.

The first window, entering from the west and taking the north side, is "in memory of *Louisa Gignac Waring*, widow of *Captain Waring*, of *Chewton Priory*, *Somerset*." (*Clayton and Bell*.)

The second window is heraldic, and contains the shield of

arms belonging to the St. Barbe family.

The third window is to the memory of John Smith Soden, F.R.C.S. (Clayton and Bell.)

The fourth window is a memorial to Colonel Henry Madox. (Ward and Hughes.)

The last window, next to the north transept, is the gift of the late Rev. Charles Kemble. It contains various illustrations of youthful piety. (Clayton and Bell.)

Passing the organ, the first window is to the memory of her husband, Edward Barrow Evans, Esq., of Cheltenham, by whom the adjoining window was given in memory of his brother, the late Rev. Harry Barrow Evans, Hygrove, near Gloucester. (Bell of Bristol.)

The third window is in memory of Maria Ann Doveton, widow of Lieut-Colonel Charles Jackson Doveton.

The small window above the east door of this aisle is dedicated by the officers of the 6th Royal Regiment to their sometime comrade, Humphrey Newman.

The east window is the work of Messrs. Clayton and Bell, who completed it in six months. The subject is the Life of our Lord from the Annunciation to the Ascension. Each of the thirty-eight lights contains two highly-finished pictures, the tracery being filled with Apostles, Evangelists, and Angels. In the west window the story is from the Old Testament, with larger figures. This window was put in at a cost of £1,300, by a Committee, set on foot in 1872 by Mr. Jerom Murch.

The window, at the east end of the south aisle, was presented by Mrs. Card and her sisters, the Misses Jamieson.

The first window from the east end of the south aisle is not yet appropriated.

The second window was executed by Messrs. Burlison and Grylls, London, at the cost of Sir William Maynard Gomm, K.C.B., in memory of his grandfather.

The third window (over the vestry) in the south aisle is a Munich window to the memory of William Wildman Kettlewell.

The window on the east side of the south transept, by

Ward and Hughes, is to the memory of Robert Brooke, Esq., and of Elizabeth his wife.

The end window in the south transept is the magnificent gift of Mrs. Rowland Elliott, of this city, as a memorial to her father, Robert Scott, Esq., and of the restoration to health of the Prince of Wales. The lower compartments illustrate the sickness and recovery of King Hezekiah. The whole of the upper compartments represent what is termed a "Jesse window," showing the genealogy of our Lord from the stem of Jesse. It is the work of Messrs. Clayton and Bell. The entire cost was little short of £1,000.

The clerestory window next the tower, on the east side of the south transept, was originally presented by George Speke, the younger, of White Lackington, an ancestor of the discoverer of the source of the Nile.

The first window, west of the transept, is "In memory of James Heywood Markland, D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A." (Clayton and Bell.)

The second window is erected to the memory of Admiral Duff. (Ward and Hughes.)

The third window is to the memory of the late George Norman, Esq., F.R.C.S., and was erected by public subscription.

The next window is the gift of Mrs. Slack, in memory of her husband, E. F. Slack, Esq., who died during his mayoralty, in 1867.

The last window, in the south aisle, is the gift of the late Mrs. Robert Brooke, in memory of her son, Robert Arthur Brooke. (Ward and Hughes.)

The small window above the south-west door was presented by the contractors engaged in the restoration.












The west window is unfinished, the four centre lights and a portion of the tracery being all that is at present *in situ*. A complete design has been prepared by Messrs. Clayton and Bell, illustrating the Old Testament History. Two of these lights have been put in by subscription, one of them being a

memorial to Mr. John Hulbert. The tracery is commemorative of Mr. Edward Jones, late churchwarden. In the year 1886 Bath was visited by many representatives of the Colonial Exhibition in London. On that occasion Mr. Henry Butler, of Melbourne, expressed his intention of furthering the completion of this window, as a memorial of his visit to the city.

The light in the N.W. corner is retained conditionally ; subject : Jacob Blessing his Children. That next to it is filled, the subject being Joseph interpreting Pharaoh's Dream ; and the next to this is retained conditionally, the subject being Joseph sold to the Egyptians. The next is filled, the subject being Jacob's Ladder. Then next to it is the Sacrifice of Isaac. Noah in the Ark and the Creation of Eve, respectively, occupy the two lights in the S.W. corner, and are the gift of John Stothert Bartrum, Esq.

The small window above the north-west door was given by some friends in memory of the late Mr. Charles Empson. (Chance.)

Inscriptions upon the Bells of the Abbey Church.

1. FRANCIS BENNETT, ESQ., MAYOR, 1774.
2. NICHOLAS BEAKER. GEORGE CLARK. WARDEN, 1774.
3. WHEN YOV ME RING, I SWEETLY SING. A R  , 1700.
4. GOD PROSPER THE CHVRCH OF ENGLAND. A R  , 1700.
5. PROSPERITY TO ALL OVR BENEFACTORS. A  R , 1700.
6. PRAY RING VS TRV. WEE WILL PRAISE YOV. A R , 1700.
7. PEACE AND GOOD NEIGHBOVHOOD. A R  , 1700.
8. JAMES SMITH. SAMVEL DITCHER. CHVRCHWARDENS, A R  , 1700.
9. THO. GIBBS, MAIOR. MR. WILLIAM CLEMENT, MINISTER. ANNO DOMINI, 1700.
10. ALL YOV OF BATHE THAT HEARE ME SOVND, THANK LEDY HOPTON'S HVNDRED POVND. ABRA. RVDHALL CAST VS ALL. ANO. DO., 1700.

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH.

The parish church of *St. James* is built on the site of its predecessor. Palmer, of Bath, designed and began it in 1768. It is a freestone structure, in the modern Gothic style; assuming the form of a parallelogram, 61 feet long by 58 feet wide, within the walls. Its roof is supported by four Ionic columns; and its ceiling divided into three parts, the middle division of which (wherein a lantern is introduced to illuminate the body of the church) is finished with an entablature and coving, and the two sides with an architrave only, of the Ionic order. The eastern end falls into a recess to receive the communion table; over which is a painting of Christ breaking the bread, and delivering it to the disciples who journeyed with Him to Emmaus, by B. Barker.¹ The organ, originally built by Seed, of Bristol, improved by Smith, and since by others, is a very creditable instrument. The old square tower at the western end was built in 1728, and remained long after the body of the church was built. In 1846, the present tower was designed by the firm of Messrs. Manners and Gill. The choir at the same time was improved. The tower is 152 feet in height, classic in character, surmounted with a small octagonal cupola, supported by pilasters of the Corinthian order. The benefice of *St. James* was originally a rectory, but with the rest of the city churches, after the spoliation which followed the Reformation, it suffered, and with almost equal severity, and ultimately became extinct, as an independent rectory, and was, with *St. Michael*, *intra muros*, *St. Mary de Stalls*,² all

¹ Warner says it is a "disgraceful painting."

² *St. Mary de Stalls* was no doubt a very ancient church. It stood on the spot now occupied by the houses connected with the Pump-room piazza. This had been appropriated by William Batten, Bishop of Bath and Wells (with the chapel of Widcombe appendant), in the year 1236, to the prior and monks of Bath, but at the dissolution, falling to the crown as part of the property of the dissolved

within the precincts of the ancient city, wholly dependent upon the Abbey. In 1863, during the incumbency, and by the influence, of the Rev. Charles Kemble, the parish recovered its former ecclesiastical *status*, and it is now a rectory, with an independent endowment. The old rectory house was in a street, within the parish, formerly called *Belle Tree Lane* (now *Beau Street*), and from 1718 until the close of the century was a Roman Catholic Mission House.¹

The Rev. Richard Warner and the Rev. W. L. Nichols, as well as many other eminent men, have been honourably connected with the church and parish.

monastery, the vicarage of Stalls, including Widcombe, was thrown into the Rectory of St. Peter and St. Paul, and for three centuries made a part of that preferment. Service was discontinued in Stalls Church shortly after the reign of Elizabeth; the fabric suffered to dilapidate; and its consecrated ground encroached upon, and covered with houses, by the corporation, who rewarded themselves for a gratuitous presentation of the rectory to one of their own creatures by this sacrilegious remuneration.

The following churches and chapels, long since extinct, originally served the public worship in Bath:—1st, St. Mary, *intra muros*, just within the north gate; the tower of this church served for a long time as the city prison, and was destroyed little more than a century ago. 2nd.—St. Mary, *extra muros*, on the banks of the river Avon, in Bathwick, of which no trace remains. 3rd.—St. Michael, *intra muros*, within the west gate; a part of the tower of which was to be seen in Cross-bath lane, as late as 1800 and after. 4th.—The oratory of St. Werburgh, at the top of Broad Street, founded in the year 1170. 5th.—The chapel of St. James, on the south-east rampart. 6th.—The Chapel of St. Winifred, on the Lansdown Road. 7th.—The chapel of St. Helena, between the north gate and Holloway. 8th.—The chapel of St. Lawrence, on the Old Bridge.

There was an ancient church in Lyncombe, of which all trace is lost. In 1293, the revenues of the church were rated at £8 17s. 6d., according to Domesday. There was a heap of stones in the valley, which was said to mark the site, but it has lately been removed.

¹ See Mr. Peach's "Historic Houses in Bath," first series.

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH.

Four churches appear to have been erected, at so many different periods, on this inconvenient but ancient site. There is no doubt that the Parish Church of *St. Michael* is of great antiquity, all record of the first church being lost; this is shown by the fact that the parish rolls extend as far back as the year 1349, and the register of the parish dates from 1570, both being preserved in the vestry. The parish rolls are very curious, and Warner, although he gives us very little or no information regarding the parish as such, in his large history, has transliterated most important entries from the rolls, in his Appendix (page 32), and the late Rev. C. Pearson, in a pamphlet entitled "*A Lost Chapter in the History of Bath,*" still further elucidated these valuable records.

The benefice formed one of those which were placed under the patronage of the corporation after the Reformation, although not within the city jurisdiction, and it continued to be subordinate to the Abbey until 1842, when it was again constituted an independent rectory.

The second church of St. Michael having become dilapidated and inconvenient, the parishioners decided, in 1730, upon the erection of a structure suitable to the parochial requirements. Wood sent in designs, but owing to some misunderstanding, they were rejected, and Harvey's services engaged.

This church was begun in 1731, finished in 1732, and the funds were raised by voluntary subscriptions, aided by a parish rate, to which was added a handsome contribution from General Wade. It was in the Doric order, lighted by a dome, and the sacrarium adorned with two allegorical altar-pieces: Moses, representing the Old Testament, by Hoare; and Christ bearing His cross, typifying the New, by Thomas Lawrence, a pupil of Hoare's, and then only sixteen years of age. Dimensions of the church were 63 feet in length and 37 feet in breadth: but the roof was out of taste and propor-

tion, for being spanned at twice the weight of the whole covering was thrown towards the centre of its beams, and by these means a lodgment for dirt and snow was ingeniously contrived directly over the middle of the church. The consequence was that the edifice soon fell into dilapidation, and became dangerous.

The building of the present edifice was finished in 1837, and was opened and consecrated on the 4th of January in that year, the architect being the late Mr. G. P. Manners.

The church stands, non-ecclesiastically, north and south, a consequence of the shape of the ground. A square tower rises in the south front, to a height of 90 feet, having buttresses at the angles, terminating in octagonal pinnacles, and surrounded with a pierced parapet of trefoils. Within the parapet rises a perforated octagonal lantern, from which ascends the spire, the vane on which is at the height of 180 feet from the ground. This ambitious structure overtops, but does not overpower, the venerable Abbey, which appears, as she is, the mother of a graceful daughter. The west side presents a series of five triple-light windows, with buttresses between and at the angles, the latter surmounted by octagonal pinnacles. Base mouldings and drips surround the whole building and enrich all the buttresses, which are of a massive character. Over the windows a carved cornice supports a panelled parapet. The east side of the choir has a projecting wing, forming, externally, a transept, but within affording a vestry below, and a free gallery above. This irregularity adds considerably to the picturesque character of the design.

The interior consists of a choir and aisles, separated by lofty columns, supporting a groined ceiling, with ribs on the angles, and enriched with bosses at the intersections. The *sacrarium*, at the north end, is semi-hexagonal, having isolated columns and fixed *sedilia* for the clergy, with trefoiled canopy-heads, labels, corbels, and finials. Above the *sedilia* are three windows, filled with stained glass.



*St. Michael's Church and the
Abbey, from the upper part of
Broad Street.*

WALCOT CHURCH.

Walcot Church, dedicated to St. Swithin, was re-edified in 1780, and intended to be built after the design of St. James's Church; but owing to a subsequent enlargement and alteration, the proportions which characterize the latter structure are entirely done away. It stands at the point where two Roman roads diverge—the fosse leading through Walcot street into the city, and the vicinal way that stretched towards Weston. Its cemetery is a little to the eastward of the church, and appears, from various discoveries, to have served the purpose of a burial-place for the Romans 1700 years ago. Many urns, filled with ashes, have been occasionally dug up, and coins of that people repeatedly found. Indeed, the vicinity of the turnpike road for some distance has been productive of Roman sepulchral remains, owing to the practice before-mentioned of these conquerors of the world (who blended an ardent spirit of religion with an ungovernable passion for war and domination) of burying their dead by the sides of their public roads, that travellers might be warned of their approaching doom.

CHRIST CHURCH.

Christ Church, Montpelier, deserves a special word of historic commendation. At a time when proprietary chapels, and, for that matter, proprietary churches, were the fashion, Archdeacon Daubeney exerted himself to improve the ecclesiastical *status* of the city. Through his influence the late Lord Rivers granted a site, and the church was consecrated Nov. 7th, 1789. With the exception of the galleries, the body of the church is free and unappropriated; and, to its honour be it written, it is the first free church ever built in this city since the Reformation. It may be observed that the example, if it were not immediately followed, has at length been productive of great results, as the number of free churches amply attest.

The present apsidal chancel was erected in 1866. There are eight lights, filled with painted glass in good taste, the subjects being "Incidents in the Life of our Lord." The body of the church was reseated and floored in 1874. In 1886, the organ was partly rebuilt, and its position was changed; in the same year the gallery was reseated, and various other alterations were made, which we may add are in all respects great improvements.

TRINITY CHURCH.

Trinity Church, James Street, was built during the years 1812 and 1813, and was consecrated by the Bishop of Gloucester, officiating for the Bishop of Bath and Wells, on Dec. 10th, 1822. The corporation gave £500, Parliament granted £4000, which, together with liberal subscriptions, made up £17,000, the cost of the church.

A chaste communion service was given by an unknown donor, and two handsome candlesticks were presented by Mr. Lowder; and a fine-toned bell by Rev. Martin Stafford. The church contains 1000 sittings, of which 700 are free and unappropriated. The patronage is vested in trustees. The present Rector, Rev. J. Murray Dixon, raised funds for restoring the church in 1872 and 1880. The seats are now all open, and the free and appropriated seats are uniform.

ST. STEPHEN, LANSDOWN.

This is a church occupying the most commanding site in the city, but as a building hardly worthy of the position. The tower, which is seen from far and near, has its admirers, and is not without elegance. The view from the top is surprising, in some respects even finer than that from Beechen Cliff. Begun in 1840, the church was licensed for Divine

service in 1845, but, chiefly through long financial difficulty, not consecrated till 1880, when a parish was assigned to it, including the outlying portion of Walcot on Lansdown, as well as the district immediately surrounding. The schools commonly known as the Beacon-hill schools, built in 1839, belong to the parish, and have lately been greatly enlarged and improved.

To return to the church. It is built in a stiff Gothic style, intended to represent late Decorated ; the architect, James Wilson, Esq., F.S.A. A large crypt, meant for burials, but never used, underlies the church. It originally consisted of a wide nave with shallow transepts, to which there was added in 1867 an aisle, occupied at present by the Royal School for Officers' Daughters. In 1882-3, there was further added a chancel, with vestry and organ chamber, in style corresponding with the church, but treated in a noticeable and superior manner by the skill of W. J. Willcox, Esq., architect. Two years later, the immense gallery was removed, and a smaller one constructed in oak, to accommodate the increased numbers of the Royal School, which is a striking feature of the interior. The font has a history. It was designed by Blore, and executed by Cundy, the celebrated master mason, of Westminster Abbey. It is surmounted by an elaborate canopy of tabernacle work, carved in oak, and was erected in 1843 as a special memorial of F. F. Pinder, Esq.

Two memorial windows, one given by the Royal School, the other by G. Stuckey Lean, Esq., the carved choir seats and sedilia, and the fine organ by Vowles, of Bristol, deserve notice. The roof, formerly very plain, has lately been completed with tracery, and decorated by the liberality of a friend. The beautiful communion plate was the gift of the late William Long, Esq., as also some carved panels which are just being set up in the chancel. The church is further capable of much improvement, which it is hoped may in time be accomplished.

ST. SAVIOUR'S CHURCH.

St. Saviour's Church, Lambridge, stands near to Beaufort Buildings, West. It was built in 1827. On the 28th of April of the following year the church was consecrated. The tower consists of three stories, well proportioned, having the angles ornamented, with octangular buttresses surmounted by pinnacles, decorated with panels, crockets, and finials, and rises to a height of 120 feet. The intervals of the choir windows are perforated by quarter-foils, and the side walls are flanked by buttresses, with crocketed pinnacles, between which are five pointed windows, with mouldings rich in tracery, the walls being capped with perforated parapets. The interior is divided into a centre and side aisles, separated by pointed arcades, of five openings on each side, with galleries on the north and south, and pews placed near to the sides. The east window is filled with stained glass, representing the royal arms, those of the united sees, together with the roses, shamrock, and thistle. There are seven hundred free and four hundred appropriated sittings. Eight bells in the tower were cast by Rudhall, especially for the church, the cost being £600, and were presented by William Hooper, Esq. St. Saviour's parish is a rectory patronage, being vested in the Church Patronage Society.

The beautiful reredos was designed by Mr. J. P. Seddon, F.R.I.B.A., and the work was executed by Mr. Harry Hems, who has used eighty tons of Beer stone in its erection. The five panels of the reredos are of polished alabaster, with sprays of exquisitely carved "decorated" leafage worked out of it "in the solid." In the central panel the vesica, which is ground with gold mosaic, holds a pure statuary marble (polished) Calvary cross, 7 ft. high, and surrounding the vesica are seven white doves, in circular medallions, flying towards the cross. In the flanking panels are circular medallions, also ground with gold mosaic, in which are the emblems of the four Evangelists. These emblems and the doves are cut out of perfectly white English alabaster, so white that it can scarcely

be distinguished from statuary marble. Higher up between each panel are statues of the Evangelists, and on the face of the octagonal piers, which bound the whole composition, are groups of virgins and martyrs on the right and men on the left. These are respectively St. Ethelreda with the crosier, St. Mary Magdalene with the box of ointment, St. Cecilia with the hand-organ, St. Helena with the cross, and St. Catherine with the wheel, St. Peter with a net, St. Paul with a sword, St. Simon with a saw, St. Stephen in a mantle with stones, and St. Matthias with an axe. All these are sculptured in stone. In the upper part of the central gable is a statue of the Virgin Mary, and on either side, over the two nearer panels, adoring angels are kneeling. Winged angels crown the outer octagonal piers, and the *Agnus Dei* forms the sculptured termination to the central gable. A beautiful simple diaper covers the lower breadth of the reredos. It will also be noticed that the plan of the whole is apsidal, which gives greater width to the composition. The foot-pace round the altar-table is of polished Devonshire marble. The highest point of the reredos is about 25 feet from the floor beneath, and the central alabaster panel measures 8 feet by 10 feet. The decorated cresting above the cornice is smaller in character than that on the choir screens at Exeter. Some of the statues are amongst the very best work Mr. Harry Hems has produced, even in his extensive and varied art work throughout the kingdom.

A latten shield affixed to the chancel wall bears the following inscription :—“ + To the glory of God, and in memory of the first Rector, the Rev. William Stamer, D.D., who died the 20th of November, 1866, this Reredos was erected by his only surviving child, Charlotte Matilda Musgrave, and was dedicated on the 20th November, 1886. R.I.P.” What we regret is that the chancel, of recent date, is not a setting worthy of so beautiful a jewel. It is commonplace, lacks dignity of architectural design, and already exhibits symptoms of instability.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.

St. Andrew's is a new church, built during the incumbency of the Rev. Canon Bernard, and designed by the late Sir Gilbert Scott. It stands on a tongue of land, parallel with the *Via Julia*, at the end of Rivers street. Formerly this part of the spiritual wants of an important and populous part of the city was imperfectly met by a proprietary chapel, called "*Margaret's Chapel*," so named after a former Lady of the Manor, Mrs. Margaret Garrard, patron of the living at the time the edifice was built, in 1773. Although designed by the younger Wood, it is destitute of every merit except space, and it is a matter for deep satisfaction that such buildings are becoming one by one disused for church purposes.

The church is one of great dignity and beauty, and is an object, seen from every part of the city, which breaks the skyline, and so supplies just the architectural relief required. It is in the Early English style, and the details are most carefully carried out. Only the body of the church was at first completed, the tower and spire having been since added. The cost of the entire work has been over £20,000, nearly the whole of which has been raised by voluntary contributions.

The interior is well arranged, and is capable of accommodating above a thousand persons. It consists of nave, two side aisles, organ chamber, and capacious vestry. The reredos, pulpit, and font, are of alabaster and marble, well-executed, and are the gifts of private individuals. The organ was built by Bryceson, of London, at a cost of £600, and is a fine-toned instrument.

It may be observed, that this part of the parish still forms an integral part of the ecclesiastical parish of Walcot, of which St. Swithin is the "*Mother Church*," and, therefore, St. Andrew's is a chapel-of-ease only, with the full privileges, notwithstanding, of the parish church, so far as the marriage and baptismal rites are concerned.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

St. Paul's Church is built partly on the site of an inn, well known for a century and-a-half, called the "Elephant and Castle," and partly on the site of *St. Mary's Chapel*, built by Wood the elder, the origin of which is not without interest. In 1730, it was proposed to pull down *St. Michael's Church*, the second on the site, and to erect a new one, for which Wood sent in designs. To Wood's indignant surprise, the plan of an incompetent builder, named Harvey, was preferred. In the following year, when Queen Square was nearly complete, Wood obtained the sanction of the Bishop to build a chapel-of-ease in the south-west corner. This chapel embodied the chief characteristics of the design intended for *St. Michael's Church*.

When the Midland Railway Station was erected, a stipulation was agreed to by the directors, to give additional width to the approach, which involved the removal of the chapel. In the meantime, the exigencies of the parish requiring additional church accommodation, the ecclesiastical parish of *St. Paul* was carved partly out of *St. James's*, and partly out of *Trinity*, and the present church was built and consecrated in 1874. The architects employed were Messrs. Wilson and Willcox, who made the best of a site beset with every conceivable difficulty, and with very limited funds at command. The style is twelfth-century Gothic. The dimensions are 31 feet wide by 96 feet long.

The pediment and pillars of Wood's portico are preserved by Mr. Willcox, and reserved for some structure worthy of them.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, LYNCOMBE.

The first stone of this church was laid on the 13th of April, 1830, and the edifice was completed in 1832, the consecration taking place on Friday, the 27th of April, in the same year, by the Bishop of the Diocese.

St. Mark's Church was built to meet the necessities of the increasing population on the south side of the river, the

small parish church of Widcombe and the little chapel of St. Mary Magdalene being the only places of worship at that period. The architect of the building was the late Mr. G. P. Manners, the style of architecture being the debased Gothic, prevalent at that time. It has a lofty tower with eight handsome pinnacles, and within has nave and two aisles, with eight lofty pillars, the aisles being carried up to the same height as the nave. A slight elongation of the nave of about 8 feet did duty as a chancel. Heavy galleries on the north and south side and west end made the building dark, but helped to provide accommodation, the building being arranged for about 1200 people. The east window had stained glass figures of St. Peter, St. Mark, St. James, and St. Michael, of no great merit. It was a memorial gift by the late Captain T. Pickering Clarke, R.N. Two handsome communion chairs were the gift of the architect; the communion plate was given by Mrs. Ashman; and other donors assisted in the appointments by various gifts. Since that time the church has undergone considerable alteration. Under the present vicar, the Rev. E. J. Wemyss-Whittaker, it has been entirely re-seated with pitch-pine open seats; the old galleries taken down, and new light galleries, standing back from the pillars some four feet, have completely removed the old heavy appearance; while the throwing open the west tower, and the erection of a chancel with open timber roof, has rendered St. Mark's one of the prettiest interiors in Bath. The organ has been removed from the west gallery to an organ chamber in the south side of the chancel, and a new vestry has been built on the north side. The chancel terminates in an apsidal form with three lofty well-designed windows, the figures of the saints being removed to the north and south windows of the chancel. A handsome pulpit of Bath stone, standing against the second north column, has taken the place of the lofty three-decker of the original design. The

organ has been re-designed and enlarged by Messrs. Bowles, of Bristol, at a cost of £400. The cost of the alterations was £2,500, the architects being Messrs. Willcox and Ames, and the builder, Mr. Bladwell. The re-opening of the church took place in December, 1883.

We may mention that a very handsome brass lectern, by Singer, of Frome, was given as a memorial of her late husband by Mrs. Kemp, of Oriel House. The communion-table cover was a gift of the Hon. Mrs. Vernon. The new service-books, as well as the tables of commandments painted on the east walls of the north and south galleries, are the gifts of Mrs. W. Slade, of Clyde Bank; a silver plate alms-dish by Mr. Baker; and alms-bags by Mr. Dyke.

The patronage of St. Mark's is in the hands of the Simeon Trustees. St. Mark's was constituted a vicarage about the year 1837; it having before that been a district church under the Rector of Bath Abbey.

ST. MARY MAGDALEN.

The quaint little church of *St. Magdalen*, on the west side of Holloway, or the Fosse Way, is, excepting the Abbey, the oldest ecclesiastical foundation in the city. It was attached to the Abbey in the reign of Henry I., being the gift of Walter Hosate. The present structure was rebuilt by Prior Cantlow in 1495. Since that period it has been frequently allowed to dilapidate, but has survived every abuse and every neglect, until, in 1837, it was restored upon the old lines, and from that time has been regularly used for Divine worship. Leland notices the chapel as he entered Bath about 1536:—"I came down a rockky hill, full of faire springs of water, and on this hill is set a faire street, as a suburbe to the city, and in this street is a chapel of St. Mary Magdalen." The east window contains some good stained glass, the subjects being the Virgin and Child, Prior Cantlow, St. Bartholomew, and Mary Magdalen. On each side of the

nave is a perpendicular canopied niche, and another near the chancel. Willis observes:—"In the Church porch of Holeway, *alias* St. Mary Magdalene, without the city of Bath, this inscription cut on a stone, within side the Porch:

'This Chapel flourishyd in formosyte spectabyll

In Honoure of M. Magdalen, Prior Cantlow hath edyfyde
Des-yring you to pray for hym with your prayers delectabyll
'That she will inhabyt hym in Hevyn this wye to abyde.'

Wm. Birde, see his armes ensigned with a mitre and crosier run through it, in his neat Chapel on the south side of his Conventual Church of Bath, which I observed when I was there, in April, 1746, cut in stone on the roof, which armes are thus blazoned in the book of Chevrons:

Party per Pale, Sable and Perpure a Chevron inter 3
Eaglets displayed *argent*, on a Cherf, *or*, a Rose inter 2
Lozenges, *Gules*."

The church was identified from its foundation with a hospital for lepers, and afterwards for the maintenance and education of idiot children. The charity was reconstituted by Act of Parliament in 1856 (19 & 20 Vic., cap. 45), the administration being put into the hands of the trustees of the Bath Municipal Charities, who were directed to accumulate a sum of £5,000, and then to build a suitable Asylum for imbecile children. Only a small portion of this sum has yet been accumulated, but a similar Institution, now existing at No. 35 Belvedere, Bath, is about to be amalgamated with the Charity by virtue of a warrant of the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales, and the Trustees have already selected a site on Combe Down, for the erection of a building to accommodate about 50 children.

Holloway was formerly a suburb of importance, in which some of the wealthy clothiers resided. The last Prior of Bath was born in Holloway, and hence, although his name was Gybbs, he was called Holloway *alias* Gybbs. It seems derogatory to style a church dignitary as if he were a felon

with a false name, and the explanation has not been given, to our knowledge, and the reason presumably was not known.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH.

St. Matthew's Church is situated on the south side of the broad and beautiful valley of Bath, and occupies a commanding position in the centre of a most picturesque locality. The population having outgrown the ancient little church of St. Thomas à Becket, a larger edifice was desirable, and the first stone of the present spacious church of St. Matthew, the design of Messrs. Manners and Gill, was laid on the 29th of April, 1846, and the church was completed and consecrated on the 27th day of July of the following year; the cost was £5,500. Three parallel sections, 100 ft. in length, constitute the choir and side aisles—the former being increased in length by a *sacrarium*, or sanctuary. A square tower, on the south side, is surmounted by a broach, and finished with a cross and vane, the latter rising to the height of 155 ft. Carved stone parclooses separate the east ends of the aisles from the *sacrarium*, near to the north side, of which, in an excellent acoustic position, stands a stone pulpit, ornamented with tracery; a desk of carved oak occupying the corresponding place on the south. Sittings are provided for 1250 persons, of which 500 are free, and 290 appropriated to the children of the parish. St. Matthew's is a vicarage in the patronage of the Simeon Trustees. 350 children receive tuition at the National Schools of this district.

ST. THOMAS A BECKET.

At the end of Church Lane, close to the Manor House, stands the ancient church of the parish of Widcombe, dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket. It stands upon the site of an

older Norman church, and was built at the beginning of the sixteenth century.

The church was restored in 1852, under the direction of Mr. C. E. Davis, architect, of this city. The windows are filled with stained glass, representing shrubs and flowers referred to in the Bible. There is nothing with which to find fault, but at the same time the treatment is commonplace and conventional. The chancel is divided from the vestry by a stone screen, and a "Jesse window" of more than average merit occupies the chancel, whilst the old staircase is used for the stone pulpit.

The sweet-toned peal of bells which formerly occupied the tower, were removed to St. Matthew's Church when that edifice was erected. We can scarcely conceive a proceeding, short of sacrilege, so objectionable and so opposed to all ecclesiastical propriety and justice.

The church was built by a rate of 6d. in the pound levied on the ecclesiastical parish of Widcombe during the incumbency of Prior Bird, but not by him or at his expense, as has been often stated. The ecclesiastical parish was under the jurisdiction of the Priory until the dissolution. The patronage of the vicarage and much property were acquired by John Chapman in 1854, and continued in his family until the death of Scarborough Chapman at the beginning of the last century. They were then inherited by Philip Bennet, who married Chapman's only surviving daughter, and continued in that family until early in this century. The patronage then reverted to the Corporation until the Municipal Corporations' Act, when, with other benefices, it was acquired by the Simeon Trustees. The churchyard is interesting, and, besides the vault in the chancel appropriated to the Chapman and Bennet families, there are many memorials of them also in the churchyard.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, SOUTH LYNCOMBE,

Was built in 1870—1, to meet the spiritual needs of a rapidly increasing neighbourhood. The edifice is in Early English, and was designed by Messrs. Hicks and Isaac. It stands in a very picturesque position. An east window of considerable merit is the gift of Mr. Porter, of Westfield House, and the brass lectern is the gift of Mrs. E. Hancock, as a memorial of her late husband. The reredos, composed of Purbeck marble and Bath stone, is possessed of very great merit.

ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, BATHWICK.

This church is built on a site at the bottom of Bathwick Hill, given for the purpose by the first Duke of Cleveland of the present creation. It must be admitted that if the site be somewhat contracted, it is eminently adapted in all other respects for a parish church.

The old church, whose capacity was never more than equal to the requirements of a small hamlet, offered no facilities or inducements for such enlargement as would provide the needful accommodation for a suburb like Bathwick, which had grown up as if by magic. It appears that the parochial authorities had to encounter difficulties of no ordinary kind before the structure could be begun. It was the misfortune of the time rather than the fault of individuals that it was necessary to obtain an Act of Parliament, the powers of which were found to be inadequate for the accomplishment of all the purposes for which it was obtained. Accordingly, a second Act was obtained. In these Acts there was every element of immediate and future potential discord. It is necessary to mention only two. First, powers were obtained to raise money for erecting the building on the security of the Church Rate; secondly, the trustees under the Act were empowered

to subsidise those funds by allotting a limited number of pews at £100 and £50 respectively, which were to be redeemed by the trustees from time to time by such balances as they might have in their hands at the end of the financial year, after meeting such prior claims as were provided for in the Acts from the rate and pew-rents. There were no compulsory powers under the Acts to enable the trustees to redeem the pews; but nevertheless the owners of these ecclesiastical freeholds yielded to a sense of propriety in some cases and expediency in others to dispose of their pews to the trustees, by which the church was gradually, though not wholly, emancipated from its anomalous position. There are still (we are ashamed to write it) some few pews which either the rector and churchwardens do not wish to acquire, or which the owners thereof do not choose to sell. The consequence is, that the church, which has cost the parish a sum of nearly £20,000, is, notwithstanding, as much under the trammels of the pew-rent system as a proprietary or a dissenting chapel. In a word, the parishioners are still partially excluded from the church which they themselves have built, and are compelled to pay for the privilege of sitting in the church they have themselves paid for.

The present state of things is, whatever the cause may be, a distinct violation of the spirit and intention of the Act of Parliament, and of the solemn pledges given from time to time by the late rector and those who acted with him. It could never have been intended that the clause in the Act providing that the church should be free to the parishioners when the pews were all redeemed, should be practically vetoed because a few persons retain so many pews. If this be so, then the present state of things may go on for ever.

The foundation stone was laid in 1814, but the church, partly owing to the causes referred to, was not completed until 1821. It must not be forgotten, in estimating the character and merits of the design and style, that there were

difficulties to encounter of no ordinary kind. Mr. John Pinch was the architect, and he had to adapt his work to the contracted nature of the site. He seems, moreover, from this and the sister church of St. Saviour, (of which he was also the architect,) to have had an irrepressible affection for the Third Pointed or Decorated Gothic—no uncommon characteristic of the late revival period. It was, in fact, Third-Pointed-on-the-brain with many architects of the early part of the century.

The interior was most unsatisfactory, the east end being furnished with an apse, and although it was only a temporary arrangement, an adequate space of ground eastward being left for a chancel, yet the whole body of the church was arranged so that the congregation faced the west, and the "rostra" of woodwork for clerk and clergymen at the west end resembled a huge candlestick with three sockets.

The first improvement was effected in 1866 by Prebendary Scarth, who was then rector. The objectionable pulpit and reading-desk were altogether removed; for the pews low seats were substituted, and a comely pulpit and a reading-desk placed in their proper positions at the east end, the cost of which was borne partly by the parishioners and partly by private individuals.

At a later period other and more important alterations were made under the direction of the late Mr. Street.

These comprised a new chancel, organ-chamber, priests' and choir vestries, of which so soon as sufficient funds had been obtained, the two former were proceeded with in the year 1873, the vestries being added in 1880. Subsequently, in 1885, to afford the needed accommodation for the choir and for other reasons, the two existing vestries were thrown into one and devoted to the use of the choir and sacristan, whilst a new "priests' vestry" was provided. Mr. Street's design is of the Decorated period, well conceived and ably executed. The chancel is rectangular in plan and well lighted by the east window, and the iron *grille* which bounds it is very good. The floor is of encaustic tiles.

The east window was the gift of Mrs. Roscoe. It consists of seven lights, filled with stained glass, the work of Messrs. Clayton and Bell. In the south wall there are three windows, each of two lights. The first (reckoning from the east) is in memory of Thomas and Eleanor Dilkes. The first light of the second is to the memory of the Rev. Warburton Wharton, and the second light to the memory of the Rev. Algernon Cassan. The third window is to the memory of Sarah Tugwell, and is the gift of the Rector, the Rev. George Tugwell. In the south aisle the first window (eastward) is in memory of Randle Wilbraham Falconer, M.D.

The walls throughout are faced with freestone; those of the chancel, together with the open-timbered roof, being painted and richly ornamented with coloured decoration.

The organ-chamber is on the north side of the chancel, arched openings communicating with it and the church.

In each of these openings are screens of woodwork supporting the organ fronts, both screens and fronts being richly decorated. The elaborate altar-piece is of alabaster, the sculptured subject representing Christ laid in the tomb. Surmounting it is a triptych, in some respects of rather questionable taste.

In the south wall is the piscina, and adjoining it a tripleted sedilia.

Abutting against this wall on the south side are the vestries and sacristy, the choir vestries and sacristy consisting of a rectangular chamber of about the same length as the chancel, but the design is more simple and purposely subordinated to that of the main building, thus balancing and graduating it into a harmonious whole. The south annex to the priests' vestry, erected in 1885, is ugly as a whole and offensively obtrusive; its exterior is more particularly objectionable, inasmuch as it possesses features in character and design partly ecclesiastical, partly domestic, and partly flamboyant, the whole being incongruous, mean, and devoid of ecclesiastical unity.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST, BATHWICK.

The original building consisted of a nave and chancel, with a transept, organ-chamber, and a small tower and spire, forming a porch at the north-west angle. The congregation having far outgrown the accommodation, an extensive enlargement became necessary. Mr. Blomfield was called in, and prepared a design for adding to it as much as the limited site would permit. The plan consisted of a large and lofty nave (the existing one becoming the north aisle), a south aisle and porch, a large organ transept, and priests' and choir vestries. This scheme had to be very considerably modified, and the south aisle abandoned, on account of the expense. The present plan has the same features, with the exception of the north aisle, but carried out in a plainer manner.

As there was considerable difficulty in adding a nave of satisfactory proportions in the usual way (owing to the limit of the site westward), the main roof is carried unbroken from east to west, only a sacrarium, 15 ft. deep, being cut off by a lofty arch at the east end. The choir is taken out of the nave area, and surrounded by a low stone septum and metal screen, and towards the west there is a stone rood-screen, which serves to divide the choir from the nave, and to receive the thrust of the old chancel arch. The division is further marked by a pair of coupled principals in the roof.

The roof over the choir and sacrarium is simply decorated in colour; and a considerable amount of stained glass, including the east window and the side windows in the chancel, has been presented by various donors. The reredos consists of a very effective mosaic picture of the Nativity, set under a richly-moulded arch, which forms part of the architectural design of the east end. This, as well as the decorative painting and the stained glass, was executed by Messrs. Bell & Almond. The altar and choir-stalls, in oak, were executed by Mr. Bates, of Stevenage, Herts. The carving was done by

Mr. Earp, who also executed the pulpit. The metal-work is by Mr. Shrivell. The organ, which is a fine instrument, though yet unfinished, is an electric one, by Messrs. Bryceson, the organist sitting behind the choir-stalls on the opposite side to the organ.

The general dimensions of the building are :—Nave and choir, 96 ft. 6 in. long, 29 ft. 6 in. wide, 35 ft. high to plate, 60 ft. to ridge ; sacarium, 15 ft. long, 21 ft. wide.

That portion of Bathwick which was originally assigned as a district, is now an independent ecclesiastical parish, the patronage being vested in the rector of Bathwick.

The old Rectory House (of no great antiquity) has not been used as such since the present Church of S. Mary has been erected. Since St. John's was built, and the incumbency of the Rev. James Dunn, the house has been annexed to and used as the Vicarage.

ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL CHURCH OR CHAPEL.

St. John's Hospital Chapel was repaired and altered in 1879 under the direction of Mr. Henry Spackman, surveyor to the Trustees, and Messrs. Browne and Gill, architects. The improvement carried out consisted of relaying the lead roof, a new floor to the Chapel, a new entrance to the vestry opening direct from the Chapel, removing the square deal pews and substituting open pitch-pine seats, and putting an oak and pitch-pine reading desk to take the place of the old pulpit. The apse was laid with encaustic tiles and marble and Draycot stone steps. The old sash windows were taken out, and stone tracery of Florentine design put into the old window openings. All the windows have been filled with painted glass by Ward and Hughes. The subjects of the windows of the apse are—"Christ among the Lilies;" "Christ and the Centurion;" "Christ Blessing Little Children." The windows on the north and south sides of the Chapel represent six out of the seven

acts of mercy, and in place of the seventh act the subject is "Teaching the Young." The upper parts of these windows contain the emblems of the four Evangelists. The six rose windows in the upper part of the wall contain figures of the four Prophets ; St. John Baptist ; and St. Michael.

The windows were put up as memorials to the following :

Central apse window	...	...	Caroline Frampton
North " "	...	...	William Charles Ellis.
South " "	...	...	Three children of the Rev. W. G. Luckman.
Lower windows in body of Chapel	...	...	Francis Falkner.
" "			Rev. James Skinner.
" "			Rev. Prebendary Ford.
" "			Prebendary Pearson.
Rose windows	...	...	Christiana Lancaster.

During the alterations several fragments of Norman, Early English, and Jacobean work were found under the old floor and built into the walls. These were collected, and can now be seen in a recess in the wall at the end of the chapel. It is evident that the chapel was built with materials of an older ecclesiastical building.

CHAPELS.

OCTAGON CHAPEL (EPISCOPAL).

The *Octagon Chapel* in Milsom Street, was erected in 1767, by the well-known architect, Lightholder. As its name implies it is octagonal in form, with recesses and fire-places. The altar-piece, representing the Pool of Bethesda, was painted by William Hoare. The building is private property. Originally it belonged to Mr. Gardiner, father of the Rev. Dr.

Gardiner, from whom it descended to his son, the Rev. George Gardiner, with whom for many years was associated the Rev. Fountayne Elwin.

In 1850, the Rev. W. C. Magee was appointed joint incumbent, and then sole incumbent. He resigned in 1860, and after filling many distinguished posts became bishop of Peterborough in 1868.

ALL SAINTS' CHAPEL (EPISCOPAL).

All Saints' Chapel, Lansdown, built in 1794, is said by the Rev. J. N. Wright, in his "Historic Guide to Bath," to be one of the less ambitious imitations of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. The imitation, if any, must be in the ground plan only, not in the arrangement of the gallery. That gallery was originally carried round the interior of the building, even on the recess where the altar stands. There are twelve windows, which light the gallery, and in former times each window bore an oval pane with the head of an Apostle encircled outside the pane of stained glass with radiant points. These Apostles' heads have been long ago taken away, but the radiance was significantly left.

There was an oil painting of the Transfiguration, by Barker, hanging upon the north wall opposite the pulpit and reading desk, which was removed some years ago, but by whom we cannot tell, or where it is now deposited; and a transparency, representing the Last Supper, formerly filled the window over the altar. That is also gone.

The alterations made in 1874 were as follows:—The pews, which were provided with doors and strong locks, were high, narrow, and uncomfortable, and placed so as to face southward towards the pulpit and reading desk, were converted into open, comfortable benches, and turned eastward to face the altar. The principal aisle was made to run east and west; the pulpit was separated from the reading desk, and

these were placed one on each side of the aisle near the Sacrarium. The portion of the gallery which led over the altar was taken away, and the organ removed to the south-east corner of the gallery.

Much more remains to be done in order to give a more sacred character to a building whose site seems to render every architectural effort in this way most difficult. Palmer, the architect, who planned the whole building, with a dwelling-house underneath, completely threw away the opportunity of placing a becoming church upon one of the most beautiful sites in England.

KENSINGTON CHAPEL (EPISCOPAL).

Kensington Chapel forms a fourth chapel of ease to Walcot. It is incorporated in a range of buildings, called Kensington Place, on the eastern side of the London Road; was erected by Mr. Palmer, and opened in January, 1795.

ST. PAUL'S CHAPEL (EPISCOPAL).

St. Paul (Corn Street).—This chapel was built in 1785 by the Roman Catholics with the money received in compensation for one destroyed in the “No Popery” riots. It passed into the hands of the Church in 1843, and was transferred from St. James to St. Paul when the latter parish was formed.

THOMAS STREET CHAPEL (EPISCOPAL).

Thomas Street Chapel, erected in 1830, is a chapel of ease to Walcot.—There are Chapels for the use of the inmates attached to the Mineral Water Hospital, the Royal United Hospital, and the Female Home and Penitentiary, all described in connection with the institutions.

[Unfortunately, owing to a misconception, the Chapels here described were omitted in their proper places.]

TRIM STREET CHAPEL.

This congregation was originally formed after the passing of the Act of Uniformity in 1662. By that Act many ministers were ejected from livings in Bath and the neighbouring villages. Twenty-six years, however, elapsed before the Nonconformists of this city obtained such toleration as allowed of their having a place of public worship and a permanent ministry. The first minister appears to have settled here about 1688—the Rev. Christopher Taylor.

It has been said that, at this time, the congregation met in a shear-shop, Bath being then a clothing town. In 1692 they removed to a meeting-house, which they had built in Frog Lane, near what is now New Bond Street.

The present building was erected in 1795 at a cost of about £2,500, and was considerably altered and renovated in 1860.

Most members of the Congregation adopt the Unitarian belief, although the chapel, in accordance with their principle, is founded by trust-deed for the worship of Almighty God. No control is attempted or desired over the religious opinions of those who attend the services. All are free to form their own faith.

We believe that, after the present chapel was built, the Rev. David Jardine was the first minister. He was a man of eminent ability and distinguished for his many noble qualities. In 1798 the Rev. John Prior Estlin, of Bristol, edited and published a series of Jardine's Sermons, delivered in the chapel, in 2 vols., 8vo. Another gentleman, of equal eminence, connected with this historic place of worship, was the late Rev. Joseph Hunter, whose zeal in promoting the literary and material interests of Bath was always conspicuous, and entitle

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him to one of the highest places in the gallery of local worthies.

Connected with the congregation are various institutions—a Sunday School; Social Union, established to promote friendly intercourse; Ladies' Working Society, which prepares garments for distribution among the poor; Provident Society, the visitors of which collect from more than 500 members weekly at their homes; Mothers' Meeting and Band of Hope; Field and Discussion Society.

The present Minister is the Rev. F. W. Stanley, 2, Richmond Hill; and the Treasurer, Jerom Murch, Esq., Cranwells.

HAY HILL CHAPEL.

St. Werburgh's Church, or Sanctuary Chapel, was one of the early mediæval ecclesiastical structures, outside the city boundaries. On a portion of the site of this early church now stands a Baptist Chapel, erected in 1869, at a cost of nearly £3,000. The site presented many architectural difficulties, which were happily overcome by Messrs. Wilson and Willcox, the style of architecture being Early Pointed Gothic. In the rear is a small vestry, and beneath the whole a spacious schoolroom.

PERCY CHAPEL.

This Chapel, in the Byzantine style, was built in 1854, from designs by Messrs. Goodridge and Son, the cost being about £5,000. On the retirement of the late Rev. W. Jay from Argyle Chapel (see Argyle Chapel) a secession from that congregation occurred, when it was determined to erect this chapel, and in compliment to their former pastor, whose residence was at Percy Place, the secessionists called it "Percy Chapel."

LAURA CHAPEL (EPISCOPAL).

Laura Chapel stands in Henrietta Street, Laura Place, and was erected in the year 1796. The Rev. Mr. Leeves built it on a tontine scheme. It has at different periods been held by many distinguished preachers, of whom the Rev. Dr. Randolph and, afterwards, the Rev. Edward Tottenham, especial mention may with propriety be made.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

S. JOHN'S CHURCH AND PRIORY.

This church, built from the design of Mr. Hansom, of Clifton, stands on the site between the South Parade and the Great Western Railway Station, which was intended by Wood, when he designed the Parades, as a large open forum—a grand design not carried into effect.

The first stone was laid in October, 1861. The internal dimensions of the building are 140 ft. by 60 ft., increased at the transept to 73 ft. ; the spire, 200 ft. high. The arcade, separating the nave from the aisles, has circular pillars of polished red Devonshire marble, surmounted by elaborately carved capitals of Ancaster stone. The walls are faced on both sides with freestone. The chancel is the same height and width as the nave, and is terminated by a semi-octagonal apse ; on each side of the chancel are chapels which are connected by moulded arches. Around the lower portion of the chancel wall is an arcade of moulded arches, resting on marble shafts.

The sacristies are placed at the south-east, and are connected with the chancel by a corridor running round the apse, and entering behind the reredos and High Altar.

The ground at the east end being considerably lower than the street, a second range of rooms is obtained under the sacristies, having a corridor communicating with the adjoining priory, the residence of the clergy. Beyond this, to the south, are an extensive range of School Buildings. It is chiefly to the self-denying zeal of the late Father Worsley, who spent most of his working life in Bath, that these elegant and complete buildings have been erected at great cost.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

St. Mary's Catholic Church, situated in the Julian Road, is an elegant edifice in the Decorated style of architecture. At present the building is incomplete, but consists of chancel, nave, south aisle, and side chapel. The total length of the building is 112 ft. 6 in., the width 36 ft., and accommodation is afforded for 350 worshippers. On the north side of the sanctuary are the sacristies, over which is the organ-chamber. When completed, the church will be enlarged by the addition of a north aisle, with a baptistery at the west end.

The side chapel, which is separated from the sanctuary by an arcade of Pointed arches, contains a handsome marble altar manufactured in Rome. The stained window over the High Altar contains representations of the Annunciation, the Visitation, the Nativity, the Flight into Egypt, and the Coronation. In the centre is the figure of "Our Lady Help of Christians," the patroness of the Church.

The building was solemnly opened for divine service by Cardinal Manning on May 3rd, 1881, the older edifice in Montpelier, which it was intended to supersede, having been

sold. The plot of ground adjoining the church on the north side was purchased as the site for the clergy-house, and adjoining it are the newly erected Catholic school-buildings, affording accommodation for about 120 scholars.

NONCONFORMIST CHAPELS.

ARGYLL CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL.

The history of the Church and Congregation now worshipping in Argyll dates from 1782. Some little time previous to that date, a disagreement had occurred between the Countess of Huntingdon and the celebrated Rev. Rowland Hill, the minister of Surrey Chapel, London, which led to her ladyship issuing instructions that he and some other ministers, then known as Dissenters, should not be allowed to preach in any of her chapels. These instructions having been read in the Vineyards Chapel, Bath, where these ministers had often preached, led to a secession of a few of the members, who determined to establish another place of worship, where Mr. Hill and the other ministers who were included might officiate. The number who left the Vineyards Chapel was about 10, and the secession occurred in the year 1782, or about that period.

A workshop in the Upper Bristol Road, somewhere in Monmouth Place, was temporarily fitted up as a place of meeting for a few months while a small chapel was being erected for them in Morford Street, which was at that time being built. This was situated in the rear of No. 14, and was in subsequent years used as a workshop.

A young man named Holmes was sent from London, to be the minister of this small congregation, and his signature as minister appears to the application for the license of the new Chapel, "The Tabernacle," dated June 9th, 1783, the day previous to the opening of the place, on which occasion the Rev. Rowland Hill preached.

The chapel was not long occupied. The distance from the city and the strong opposition of the Vineyards Chapel were elements for the time too powerful to contend against, and two years after the chapel was bought by the Vineyards managers, who thought by this means to put an end to the secession; but a little before this, Mr. George Welch, a banker of London (ancestor of the Kemp-Welch family, well known in nonconformist circles), who frequently visited Bath, had become interested in the new cause, and suggested that its success would be promoted by the selection of a central position in the city. At that time the Roman Catholic Chapel on the Lower Borough Walls was in ruins, having been burnt in the Gordon riots of 1780, and Mr. Welch proposed that it should be taken and restored, offering, if a suitable minister were provided, to support him for three years. This offer was accepted, and the chapel opened for worship May 1st, 1785. Subsequently to the closing of "The Tabernacle" in Morford Street, the congregation met in Hetling House, till the new chapel was ready for occupation. Mr. Welch recommended the Rev. Thomas Tuppen, then of Portsea, as the Minister, and he came in 1785, and an Independent Church was formed, with him as the pastor, September 30th of that year.

Mr. Tuppen was so successful in increasing the congregation, that the chapel was soon found to be inadequate, and it was determined to build a larger place. About this time, the Bathwick estate was being laid out for building, and a site was taken in Argyll Buildings, as it was then called, on which a chapel was erected and called Argyll Chapel. This was

opened for service, October 4th, 1789, the Rev. William Jay, at that time minister of Lady Maxwell's Chapel (Hope Chapel), Clifton, preaching on the occasion, the minister, Mr. Tuppen, being laid aside by illness, and unable to do so, although present at the service, he never occupied the pulpit, and he died February 22nd, 1790, and was buried in the Baptist burial ground, at the bottom of Snow Hill. Mr. Jay was subsequently invited to the pastorate, which he accepted, and was ordained January 30th, 1791, and remained the minister 62 years.

The congregation greatly increased, and the Church prospered under his ministry, and several enlargements of the chapel had to be made from time to time to meet the necessities of the congregation which he gathered. In 1821, very extensive alterations and enlargements were made in the chapel from the designs and under the superintendence of the late Mr. H. E. Goodridge, architect. The chapel was lengthened at each end, and a new front elevation erected. In 1839, the jubilee of the chapel was celebrated, when the whole of the debt remaining upon it in connection with the various alterations from time to time effected, and also for the purchase of the burial ground in Snow Hill, was cleared off.

In 1841, the jubilee of the pastor was observed, on which occasion Mr. Jay was presented with £650, and other testimonials of regard and esteem, from the church and congregation, and from his numerous friends throughout the country. Two granite columns were also placed in the chapel, in memory of the previous minister of the church, the Rev. T. Tuppen, and the other to commemorate Mr. Jay's jubilee.

In 1848, the Rev. Robert Alfred Vaughan, B.A., son of Rev. Dr. Robert Vaughan, became assistant minister to Mr. Jay, and remained about two years, when he accepted the pastorate of Steelhouse Lane Chapel, Birmingham. In 1852, Mr. Jay resigned the pastorate at the expiration of his

62nd year, January 30th, 1858, and he died December 27th of the same year.¹

Rev. William Henry Dyer, of West Bromwich, succeeded Mr. Jay as pastor of Argyll Chapel, and remained 22 years. He resigned Christmas, 1874. He died September 17th, 1878. Mr. Dyer was succeeded by the Rev. Henry Tarrant, of Leeds, as the pastor.

His ministry dates from 1875 to 1885, when he resigned on account of ill health, and subsequently removed to Derby, and became the pastor of London-road Congregational Church. Rev. Thomas Stephens, B.A. (Camb.), is now the minister of the chapel.

THE COUNTESS OF HUNTINGDON'S CONNEXION.

The Countess of Huntingdon erected a chapel on the Vineyards, and it was opened on the 6th October, 1765, by George Whitfield. In 1783 a gallery, supported, by fluted pillars, was erected, and the sittings by this addition were increased to 750, of which 150 are free and unappropriated. Adjoining the chapel is the residence of the chaplain, a free day school, and a committee room, in which are portraits of Lady Huntingdon, Rowland Hill, and George Whitfield. The Rev. J. Owen ministered in this place for 30 years, and a tablet is erected to his memory over the pulpit.

WESLEYAN CHAPELS.

The Wesleys have two large and commodious places of worship: the older in New King Street, the foundation stone

¹ Mr. Jay was an honour to the city in which he lived so many years. His eloquence and originality placed him amongst the first rank of preachers; whilst his moderation, candour, and firmness towards those who differed with him in opinion, entitled him to the highest respect and consideration.

of the original Chapel being, it is said, laid by Wesley in 1777. It was rebuilt in 1847 and further improved in 1865 by Mr. Wilson, architect. The building will accommodate over 1,000 persons. The other Chapel is at Walcot, and was opened in May, 1816. The building, which has a classic portico of the Doric order, is commodious, measuring 71ft. in length by 52ft. in width, exclusive of a large recess behind the pulpit.

PRIMITIVE METHODIST.

This connection has two Chapels. That on Westgate Buildings was erected in 1866, on the site of an older Chapel. Claremont Chapel is a handsome building, designed by Mr. Hicks. The Chapel was opened in May, 1882. It has a school adjoining.

UNITED METHODIST FREE CHURCH.

Hope Chapel, on the Lower Borough Walls, occupies the site of the Roman Catholic Chapel destroyed in the "No Popery" riots. It was afterwards occupied by the Congregationalists, and for many years by the Society of Friends. It was re-opened, after a considerable outlay, in 1866 by the present congregation.

THE BAPTISTS.

Manvers Street Chapel was opened in 1872. The building was designed by Messrs. Wilson and Willcox, and was built by Mr. Bladwell. It is in the Early English style ; the north corner turret is 75 ft. high. The nave is surrounded on three sides by a gallery and the chancel, above which is a stained glass wheel window. The arches of the clerestory are built of blue and gray stone in alternate courses, and are supported by iron columns. The open roof and the seats are of varnished pitch pine. Instead of the usual

pulpit there is a large semi-circular rostrum, with pitch pine front, surmounted by open iron work in white and gold. The floor of the rostrum is partly removable and discloses the baptistery, which is of cruciform shape. The interior length of the chapel is $74\frac{1}{2}$ ft., the width $37\frac{1}{2}$ ft., and the height 55 ft. A schoolroom is below the Chapel well-lighted and 12 ft. high. There is seating accommodation for 631. The total cost of the building, with furniture, amounted to £4,225, and the whole of the debt was paid off in 1885.

THE MORAVIANS.

The Chapel erected by the Moravians, or United Brethren, in Charlotte Street, at a cost of £2,900, was opened on October 10th, 1845. The elevation consists of a central porch, with two Corinthian columns and two pilasters supporting a pediment, and two wings pierced for two windows. It is said to be a copy of the Temple of Vesta, at Tivoli. Beside the Chapel, which seats 300, there are a minister's house and schoolrooms. The architect was Mr. John Wilson.

THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

The Meeting House in York Street, with an imposing elevation and Doric portico, was built as a Freemasons' Hall, and opened by the Duke of Sussex, September 23rd, 1819. In 1842 it was converted into a place of worship, and the Friends moved hither from Hope Chapel.

THE CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH.

The body whose views are generally associated in the public mind with the name of Edward Irving have a Chapel of Anglo-Norman design at the end of the Vineyards. It was built in 1840 from the plans of Messrs. Manners and Gill.

NEW CHURCH.

This edifice was built in 1844, in Henry Street, at a cost of £2,000. The elevation is adorned with columns and pilasters of the Ionic order, sustaining a pediment. The architect was Mr. H. Underwood. There is a schoolroom beneath.

The Jews have a synagogue in Corn Street erected in 1841 ; the Plymouth Brethren occupy a small Chapel in Monmouth Street, built by the Moravians in 1765.

INSTITUTIONS.

GUILDHALL.

The Guildhall is one of the most elegant buildings in Bath ; the first stone of which was laid in 1766, but some interruptions occurring to its progress, the undertaking was discontinued until the year 1775, when fresh designs were made for the edifice, and Mr. Thomas Baldwin was employed to carry them into execution. It exhibits two handsome fronts : one towards the street, the other towards the market.¹ Of these, the latter is, perhaps, the more simply elegant of the two ; but being enveloped in the buildings of the market, its beauties are not noticed. A large and convenient kitchen forms the basement story of the building ; on which stands the ground-floor, consisting of a vestibule, a justiciary-room, a drawing-room for the mayor, the town-clerk's office, a treasurer's office, a record-room, and a lobby near the grand staircase. Above this rises the principal stories, where we find a common-council room ; and adjoining to it a banqueting or ball room, and of admirable proportions. This

¹ The present markets were erected in 1863, under the direction of Messrs. Hicks and Isaac.

room is 80 ft. long, 40 ft. wide, and 31 ft. high, and ornamented with several full-length portraits of royal and noble personages; amongst them is that of his Royal Highness Frederick, late Prince of Wales, who, in testimony of his grateful sense of the attention paid to him by the Mayor and Corporation of Bath, presented them with a magnificent silver-gilt cup and salver, the former of which sometimes passes round at public entertainments, previous to a loyal toast, with great respect and ceremony.

The predecessor of the present Guildhall was built by Inigo Jones in 1625, and occupied a site in the High Street, opposite the Christopher Hotel. The street at that time was narrow and tortuous, being crowded with conduits and other structures, besides the edifice referred to. When the present Guildhall was built, the eastern side was set further back and the buildings removed.

Those who feel an interest in Bath, and to whom its growth and progress is worth a little study and reflection, must go back a century and three quarters, and we will accompany them on the journey, if they will permit us to monopolise the conversation. A glance at the map of 1600 and at that of 1700¹ will show how insignificant had been the growth of the century. The city was still, for the most part, confined within the walls, and the population had but slightly increased. All the best houses in the seventeenth century were those that were built in the reign of Elizabeth, and they were for the most part in the possession of the city officials and the medical men. But some were fine old roomy mansions, in which ample accommodation was found for the residents, and spare rooms for distinguished visitors (who came for the waters) as lodgers. Amongst the citizens there were few, if any, independent gentry, as we now understand

¹ The superficial observer will notice an apparent difference, but the only difference is in the advance made in the construction and engraving of the later maps.

the term. The houses were so built that in Westgate Street, Stall Street, and Cheap Street, they left only the space of a few feet in the centre of the road. As were the streets in the time of Elizabeth so they continued to be in the time of Charles II. They were narrow, ill-paved, dirty, and could only be traversed on foot and here and there on horseback. From the time of the construction of the mediæval walls the level of the city had in parts actually risen to the top of the ramparts through the accumulation of dirt thrown into the streets. Sceptics on the point will find the statement fully confirmed by a glance at the old east gate or postern still *in situ*, and the locality at the time referred to was, it must be remembered, in respect of cleanliness, the most highly favoured in the city. The distant commerce of the city was carried on by the use of the pack-horse, whilst the local business in coals, grain, and domestic supplies was almost exclusively carried on by the use of donkeys. These animals were made to carry great loads on their backs, and they travelled in large gangs from the Northgate to the coal districts, and to other parts as occasion required and as they best could. The only roads were the Fosse Road, up Holloway, and the Via Julia, which "passed out of South Wales at the Aust Passage, and so through Bath to Cunetio, near Marlborough, and to Silchester and London." This Via Julia traversed that part of Bath outside the walls now distinctively known as the Via Julia, through a portion of Walcot to Guinea Lane, then eastward, past the present church. The Fosse Way passed from Holloway over the Bridge, through the Southgate, along the sites of Southgate, Stall, and Union Streets, then slightly deviating to the right, passed through the Principia and the Northgate, and then, traversing the site of Walcot Street, formed a junction with the Via Julia, where the two roads now meet. These roads were the great historical highways, and although, at the period in question, they had become much dilapidated and almost ruined, they led directly to the

centres of our supplies—they clearly marked out the ancient ways; but artfully and skilfully paved as they were by the Romans, and as they were to some extent kept up in later times, they had ceased to be roads in the sense in which we think and speak of roads in the present day.¹ In later times, when the broad-wheel wagons were invented, they did not travel to London on the Roman roads, except on certain parts, but through wide expanses of open country, best adapted to the season, and very much according to the skill and will of the drivers, the tracks being to some extent indicated by rough landmarks. The first roads of which we have any account were the great trunk roads constructed by the Roads Commissioners, but they were very rugged, and did not admit of rapid travelling, even as late as the close of the last century. The first Act of Parliament for establishing new and systematic roads was passed about 1640, but the result was not satisfactory, and travellers often preferred the “old ways” to the new roads, which were “narrow, darkened with trees, intersected with ruts and many swamps.”² The next Act was

¹ The Fosse, which evidently crosses all the middle part of England, and is to be seen and known (though in no place plainer than here) quite from Bath to Warwick, and thence to Leicester, to Newark, to Lincoln, and on to Burton, upon the banks of the Humber. We observe also how several cross-roads, as ancient as the Fosse, joined it, or branched out of it; some of which the people have by ancient usage, though corruptly, called also Fosses; for example, the Akeman Street, which is an ancient Saxon road leading from Buckinghamshire through Oxfordshire to the Fosse, and so to Bath; this joins the Fosse between Burford and Cirencester. Also Grimesdyke, from Oxfordshire, Wattlesbank, or Aves Ditch, from the same, and the Wold-way, also called the Fosse, crossing from Gloucester to Cirencester.—De Foe, about 1725.

² On the visit of Princess Anne, in 1692, she used what was then commonly called a machine, in which she attempted to ascend Lansdown. We cannot from the present state of the road judge of the difficulty of overcoming the scarp, which was removed in the making of that road. The “machine” was cumbrous and heavy, and the Princess became much alarmed, her coachman stopping to give the horses

in 1670, followed by that of 1674, when locomotion became somewhat more practicable and less dangerous. The parish roads which were begun about this time were as bad as they could be. But it must be observed that in the earlier as well as later times no roads in England were comparable with the Bath Road, one branch of which went through Chippenham, and the other through Devizes, thence both to Marlborough and to London, through the most exquisite scenery conceivable.

To understand more distinctly the position of Bath at the close of the seventeenth and beginning of the eighteenth century, let us observe the suburbs, upon the hills, and to look down upon the "small and mean city" encircled by walls, some portions of which were dilapidated and other portions hid by refuse and dirt, the accumulations of centuries. The heights presented a rugged, bare appearance, being little cultivated, and unrelieved by foliage except in some spots in which nature was capable of taking care of herself, or in the localities which were the seats of the squires of the day. Just outside the walls the meadows in summer—then the season—were covered with rich verdure, and the citizens and visitors enjoyed them for exercise and recreation.

But all this was about to undergo great and important

breath, and the coach wanting a "dragstaff," it ran back in spite of the coachman's skill, the horses refusing to strain the harness again, or to "pull together," putting the guards behind it in great confusion. The servants at length stopped the carriage (and the confusion) by putting their shoulders to the wheel. This incident was remembered by the Princess after she had become Queen, on her second visit, in 1702, nor was it forgotten by the city and municipality, for with unusual energy they, at short notice, provided for the safety of her Majesty and her machine by widening and levelling the old bridle road from the down into the Via Julia, thence into the Fosse Road to the North Gate, where she was met by Bush, the mayor, the municipality, and 200 ladies of the city.—Hyde's "The Royal Mail." We had already stated these facts in an earlier work, "Historic Houses in Bath," and we are pleased to meet them again in a new dress, but it is clear Mr. Hyde had done us the honour of a little welcome appropriation.

changes, physically, morally, and socially, and one of the most remarkable phenomena of the age in relation to Bath is the fact that there were two elements coincidentally working together whose objects and results, if they did not assume absolute antagonism, were without sympathy, and between which there was no moral cohesion. The old traditions were losing their hold upon the public mind. The Puritanism, pietism, and hypocrisy of the Cromwellian epoch produced the unblushing vices and shameless profligacy which characterised the reign of Charles II., and gradually the results of this moral decadence infected the whole nation. It assumed various phases in various parts, according to the moral soil into which the seeds of evil fell. In Bath the elements were peculiar. People began to gather together for an ostensible purpose, which was not the real one. The bulk of them sought excitement and pleasure, and they cared very little either as to its nature or its tendency.

May we request you to follow us through the "throngs," which will lead us into the Grove and thence into the Bowling Green (afterwards Harrison's Walks)? That big booth which we behold is the great arcana of hidden mysteries, into the inner recesses of which we could now take you, but we will content ourselves with giving you a transient glance at the more common and vulgar enjoyments which were the first development of that peculiar invasion of nature when the brains descended into the heels, and men and women ceased to be anything more than the mere votaries of self-indulgence and capering vagaries.

We lift that curtain, and are in the midst of the incipient stages of Beaudom, Ladydom, and M.C.dom. You see that middle-sized man at the end of the tent on a slight elevation, under a canopy of common material; he is dressed in a square-cut coat, a vast neckerchief, tied in a vast bow, much frilled in the centre; his legs are encased in breeches or pantaloons of a dark material, over which are drawn top boots.

That gentleman is Captain Webster. As he moves you perceive he falters a little—yes, he has been drinking, but he swaggers and brings his feet down as if all his enemies were there, and he is resolved to crush them by the concentrated vigour of his boot-heels. He arranges his forces—men and women; the former arrayed very much like himself, their features being painted evidently by the same artist who has done such justice to their leader—the brandy-bottle; the latter resemble that licentious queen whose reputation was immoral, and whose evil deeds brought her—where it will bring many of those excited, painted beauties—to the dogs. The two musicians strike up and the dance begins, and no one ever witnessed such an exhibition of frantic energy, kicking up of legs, swaying of arms, and stamping of feet to the tune of the fiddle and the clarionet. I can find but one expression to describe the scene—it was a moral vertigo. This was the first distinct evolution from the earlier phenomena to which reference has been made, and it is itself, in its turn, the element out of which was to be evolved in a more advanced, though in a less coarse and revolting form, the life and habits of the votaries of King Nash, of whom we have much to say in another chapter.

Now, with your permission, we will ask you to turn with us to look upon another scene, and to contemplate the other side of the picture, to which we some time ago adverted. It can scarcely be seriously contended that any great city of the first rank in beauty and residential importance like Bath was danced and gambled into existence. There were natural advantages in position, climate, priceless thermal waters, minerals near and around, which were either neglected altogether, or allowed to lapse into abeyance.

In 1700 the waters were in less use and repute than they were fifty years before that period. The stone quarries were worked only in the most feeble manner, and the chief uses to which the freestone was put was in the manufacture of small

ornaments for gardens, crests, vases, etc. In this way a large trade was carried on, but as to building there was little or none. Greenway, who had accumulated wealth in the trade referred to, was the first, in 1720, to employ the Bath stone in building a house of any pretensions to architectural excellence, and this enterprise was, according to his own showing, more for the purpose of promoting the sale of the stone ornaments than of developing the quarrying of the stone for great building operations, and consequently the extension of the city.

It seems that as this house (the Garrick's Head) was an experiment to test the stone and its adaptability to the building of large houses, very general ignorance prevailed as to its uses in earlier times. The time was at hand when Bath was to come under the enchanter's wand. Ralph Allen, from 1715 to 1727, was known only as a valued citizen, who lived frugally, who had devised and successfully carried out the cross-posts system.¹ The man who possessed the brain to conceive and the energy to carry out this great plan was already a benefactor to his country. What he was in this sense to his country he was shortly to become in a special sense to the city of his adoption. He found it, as a whole, mean, squalid, stagnant; he left it the most beautiful city in the empire—a city thought by many to be worthy of comparison in external beauty with Florence itself, though essentially differing in character. If Dante and the great divines and painters "made" Florence, so the single-minded, noble-hearted Allen may be said to have "made" Bath. But we must not be unjust to Wood, whose achievements are reserved for a future chapter.

¹ It must be remembered that the system not only substituted post-boys on horses for "foot-runners," but it revolutionized the whole Post-office organization. The cross-posts consisted of a series of intersecting routes, the bags being interchanged at different stages, all converging to their respective main lines of transmission to long distances. It must be remembered that long after the imperfect roads were constructed the heavy traffic was done *via* the canal.

BLUE-COAT SCHOOLS.

In the year 1711, the deservedly celebrated Robert Nelson proposed a subscription at Bath, for the foundation of a Charity-School. The benevolent suggestion was seconded by several pious and respectable characters; and the fund had become so considerable by the year 1722, that the committee named to manage the charity employed Mr. Killigrew, the architect, to build them a school-house on the Borough Walls; which was completed at the expense of £1,000; the corporation assisting the work by a grant of the land and a handsome subscription. Mr. Hoare (a member of the eminent banking firm in London) laid the foundation-stone on the 12th of October in that year, inscribed with the following modest line:—

“ God’s Providence is our Inheritance.”

This building was taken down in 1859, and in 1860 the present edifice, designed by Mr. Mannors, was completed and opened during the mayoralty of the late Dr. Falconer. Within are two School-rooms and other requisite apartments. A fragment of Roman tessellated pavement, found during the excavations, is inserted in one of the floors.

Provision is made for one hundred children (50 boys and 50 girls) of honest and industrious parents, who are inhabitant householders of the several parishes of Bath—St. Peter and St. Paul, St. James, St. Michael, Walcot St. Swithin, St. Saviour, Trinity, St. Paul, Lyncombe and Widcombe, St. Luke, and Bathwick. They are instructed in the principles of the Christian religion, according to the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England, and in reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, history, and drawing. The girls are also taught sewing, knitting, household work, and the use of the sewing machine. The children are admitted between the ages of eight and eleven years, upon the recommendation of subscribers. At the age of fourteen they

are apprenticed to trades or placed in such services as appear most suitable to their several capacities. A change appearing needful, the Trustees suggested for the approval of the subscribers, an alteration which they thought would be desirable in the terms of admission to the school. From its first institution it has been the rule that no child should be admitted who was not able to read correctly in the Bible. The public examinations now conducted by H.M. Inspectors in all elementary schools seem to the trustees to afford a more satisfactory test, and they propose that in future only such children should be eligible for admission as have passed the second standard at the age of eight years, the third at nine, and the fourth at ten.

Accordingly, at the Annual Meeting, held February 21st, it was resolved that only children who had passed standard two, if eight years of age, standard three, if nine, and standard four, if ten, should in future be eligible for admission. The alteration to take effect from this date, March 31st, 1887. The rule as to numbers remains unaltered, but for the present only a smaller number can be admitted.

The institution is one of the most valuable in the city. The practical results have been the advancement of good sound education, followed by industrial training and the fitting both sexes to "fight the battle of life" with courage and intelligence. It is the more, therefore, to be deplored, that the aid which was formerly given by church collections has so diminished, that the number of boys and girls have been proportionately reduced. Well-wishers to the city, Churchmen especially, will not stand by and calmly allow any permanent loss of usefulness to be sustained by the partial decay of an institution, which, from its establishment until now, has been associated with Robert Nelson, Bishop Willes, Mr. Hoare, and many of our most eminent and exemplary citizens.

It is thought by many, and we confess we are of the

number, that a larger amount of credit has been ascribed to Nelson than he is entitled to in establishing the Blue-Coat School. We do not care how this may be. Churchmen will always regard him with an affectionate reverence. "Next after Ken, the one most affectionally remembered by English Churchmen is the layman, Robert Nelson, the gentle and devout complexion of whose character was well indicated by the epithet, commonly attached to his name by his friends, who familiarly spoke of him as 'the pious Mr. Nelson.' Born in 1656, he received an Anglican education under Dr. Bull, the future Bishop of S.D., and was admitted to the intimate friendship of Tillotson, who actually expired in his arms after a brief tenure of the primacy. The fortune and figure of the 'handsome Englishman,' as Nelson was called by the Queen of France, when in the prime of his youth he was presented at her court, pointed him out as fitted to grace the royal circle at Whitehall, and a proposal was made to him to become attached to it by the purchase of an office ; but such a Court as that of Charles II. was little to his taste, and he made the wisest choice of turning his back upon the gilded profligacies. His principal cross was found in his marriage : for having married abroad a widow considerably older than himself, Lady Theophila Lucy, he discovered too late that she had lately become a Papist. In spite, however, of the gross deceit put upon him, and of the embarrassing fact that the married couple found themselves writing at the same time on opposite sides of the court-way with Rome, his amiable temperament enabled him to live in more than harmony with her, and for several years to watch tenderly over her declining health. At the time of the Revolution he was on the Continent, but returning in 1691, he found it necessary to make his choice between the old Church and the Nonjuring secession. To a man of his reverent and submissive spirit, the dilemma was a cruel one. To desert the national communion was a sore wrench to his feelings ; to remain in it, and listen

to the prayers for William and Mary, was an offence to his conscience. He consulted Tillotson, and the primate had no other advice to give than impress upon him the impropriety of being present at prayers in which he could not sincerely join. Upon this Nelson reluctantly united himself to a small Nonjuring congregation, and lived quietly in close friendship with Kettlewell, one of the most esteemed members of the party, whose gentle temper was akin to his own. Happily for the Church, after Kettlewell's death in 1795, this inaction failed to satisfy Nelson, and without formally withdrawing from the Nonjurors, he gradually renewed his intercourse with many of the leading Churchmen, in concert with whom he took a prominent part in founding the Christian Knowledge and Propagation Societies, and promoting church-building, the reformation of mariners, and other charitable enterprises. In 1710, he felt himself able to return to the public worship of the old communion, and had the satisfaction of spending the remaining four years of his life in the beloved Church of his fathers. He was ready with his pen, and published several works of a religious character, which, if not brilliant or striking, are invariably thoughtful and devout. To sum him up in a phrase, he was an admirable type of the old orthodox high-church school of Anglican religion, as far removed from Romanism on the one hand, as from Puritanism on the other. The most popular book which he published, the 'Companion for the Festivals and Fasts,' is almost a transcript of himself, and to this day has scarcely ceased to hold the rank which it quickly attained, as a classic and almost indispensable handbook of Church of England devotion."—*Quarterly Review*, April, 1887.

BELLOTT'S HOSPITAL.

Bellott's Hospital was a low building, sixty-seven feet in front and sixty-six in depth, enclosing a court thirty-five feet

long and fifteen broad. It stood in what formerly was called Bell-Tree Lane,¹ leading from the Hot Bath to Stall Street, upon a piece of land belonging to the Hospital of St. John. It was founded, in the reign of King James the First (for the reception of twelve of the poorest strangers who should be licensed to come to Bath for the use of its waters) by Thomas Bellott,² Esq., steward of the household, and one of the executors of Lord Burghley. At this period the springs were open to the free use of the poor from all parts of the kingdom, and an Act of Parliament in 1593 (three years after), confirming to the diseased and impotent poor a right to use and enjoy the baths of the city for the restoration of their health, and also enjoining the justices in every part of the realm to *license* them to journey to this spot, and to order the different parishes through which they passed to make a certain pecuniary allowance to defray their expenses. The authority of this statute was continued and confirmed by two succeeding ones of the first of James I., another in the third of Charles I., and a fourth in the sixteenth of the same king, which expired in the twelfth year of the reign of Queen Anne, 1714. From this period the operation of the Acts ceased, and indeed

¹ The street is now called Beau Street.

² Bellott has been described as steward to Lord Burghley, as steward to the Earl of Salisbury (Lord Burghley's younger son), and as steward to the Royal Household. The truth is, he was a friend of Cecil, Lord Burghley, through whose influence he obtained an appointment at the court of Elizabeth, which he retained through a part of the reign of James I. Like Burghley himself, he was by birth somewhat above the middle rank of life, kind and benevolent in disposition; and in Bath, during his absence from court, as we know, he found an ample field for its exercise. He retained the friendship of Burghley until his death, and was one of his executors. Nor was the friendship of Salisbury less warm and sincere than that of his father. On the Earl's last visit to Bath, he received the affectionate attention of his venerable friend, Bellott.

the necessity for them was precluded by the Royal General Hospital, designed two years afterwards, for the use of the poor not inhabiting the city of Bath. In aid of this benevolent institution of Mr. Bellott, and to further the intention of these statutes, as far as they related to this city, Lady Elizabeth Scudamore, who was using the baths in the year 1652, gave the annual sum of £8 to be paid by the Corporation as a stipend to a physician who should afford advice to the poor coming to Bath for the use of the waters.

Bellott's Hospital having been originally built on land belonging to that of St. John's, paid for some years a fine for the same ; but in 1672, Tobias Rustat, master of St. John's, exonerated the institution from its dependence on that charity, and granted the ground, free of every charge or imposition, to the mayor, aldermen, and citizens of Bath. The following inscription was formerly over the doorway of the court of Bellott's Hospital recording this act of liberality :¹ — "This house (with the garden adjoining), commonly called Bellott's Hospitall, being part of the lands belonging to the Hospitall of St. John Baptist in Bath, was freely granted without fine to the Maior, Aldermen, and Citizens of Bath, by Tobias Rustat, Esq., brother and lessee to John Rustat, clerk, master of the said Hospitall of St. John, to the end it may be restored and continued to the same use to which it hath been applied by Thomas Bellott, gentleman, since his first obtayning the same of the master, co-brethren, and sisters of the said Hospitall, March 25th, A^o. Dⁿⁱ. 1672."

When the Hospital was founded, and for some years after, it was open only during the months of April, May, and September. The inmates were twelve in number, and all were men, each receiving fourpence per day. In times past the institution was greatly mismanaged and abused. The old

¹ In consequence of this transaction, it was sometimes called Ruscot's or Rustat's charity.

building was comfortless, and ultimately almost uninhabitable—so much so that at times there were no occupants.

In 1860 the Hospital was rebuilt, and it is a model institution in its arrangements, securing to the inmates every comfort in their several apartments, with the advantage of a well-kept, trim little pleasure-garden for air and exercise. At present there are ten inmates: six females and four men, to each of whom an allowance of fourpence a day is made, not for their maintenance, but by way of assistance. The maximum period is two months, during which time they have the use of the bath on the spot, under the advice and direction of Dr. Fox, a skilful physician.

ST. CATHERINE'S HOSPITAL.

St. Catherine's Hospital, or the "*Black Alms*," is situated on the north-west side of what was formerly called Bimburie Lane. The tradition is that it was founded by seven maiden sisters named Bimburie, from whom also the street took its name. It is to be remarked that so deeply, so thoroughly, had the spirit of corruption and speculation penetrated all public bodies after the Reformation, including the Church itself, having to do with the administration of public funds and public institutions, that within one century after the reign of Edward VI. the history of this foundation was not known. Guidott, a physician, writing in 1676, knew nothing more than the Bimburie tradition as to its origin, and Wood, in the next century, says:—

"*Saint Catherine's Hospital* is a meaner Building than the former (*St. John's*), though it be two Stories high: It is eighty-five Feet in Front, to the South, twenty Feet in Breadth, and contains fourteen Rooms: It is situated in *Bynebury Lane*; it receives, at this time, thirteen poor People, Inhabitants of *Bath*; ten of whom are clothed with Sable Garments, from whence this Hospital is vulgarly called

the *Black-Alms-House*; and every poor Person in it hath an Allowance of about fourteen Pence a Week (the rest being pocketed by the Corporation, who had possession of the property). In Doctor *Guidott's* Time an Opinion prevailed that this Hospital was originally founded and built by seven maiden sisters, surnamed *Bimburie*; but be that as it may, this I am well assured of, that the present Structure was erected by the Corporation of the City about the Year 1553, and then named *Saint Catherine's Hospital*." It is clear that Wood, a singularly well-informed historian, knew nothing of the original endowment.

Warner gives the following account of the Hospital :—

"The second hospital in point of antiquity now existing at Bath is the *Black Alms*,¹ or *Hospital of St. Catherine*. This institution owes its origin to Edward VI., who granted, on the 12th of July, 1652, to the corporation of Bath, a variety of messuages, tenements, lands, rents, &c., lying in and near that city, formerly belonging to the monastery of Bath, and which had come to his hands by virtue of an act made in the first year of his reign, for surveying colleges, chauntries, free-lands, fraternities, etc. These were granted to the corporation for the express purpose of founding a grammar-school, and relieving ten poor folk within the said town for ever; to which ends the profits, issues, rents, and revenues of the said messuages

¹ Called the *Black-Alms* from the colour of the garment worn by the paupers belonging to it, by the order of the corporation, as a mark of lamentation for the loss of the royal founder of the charity (Edw. VI.) in the flower of his youth; called also *The Bimberries*, from its situation in Bimberry Lane, said formerly to have had an hospital founded by two sisters of the name of Bimberry; and having its third appellation, *St. Catherine's Hospital*, in compliment to Queen Mary (in whose reign the building was completed), the mother of which princess was Catherine.—Wood, 199. [The theory of Queen Catherine is doubtful. Queen Mary, so far as we know, took no interest in Bath, nor were any proceedings pending during her reign. Dr. Tunstall, with more reason, attributes the designation to the fact that St. Catherine was the patroness of the city of Bath.]

were to be wholly and solely applied. The same spirit of peculation, however, which had been manifested with respect to the charity of St. John, appeared in this case also; and abuses of the same glaring nature were for many years carried on by the chamber of the city without interruption. But in the year 1737, application being made to Chancery in this respect, a writ of execution issued from the court against the corporation, grounded on the statute of charitable uses, to prevent future abuses, by directing solemnly certain specific regulations, by which the charities were to be thereafter conducted."

In 1820 there were ten poor women in the Hospital, receiving three shillings and sixpence per week; but when, in 1825, the Royal United Hospital was built, the site of St. Catherine was required, and the old building was therefore pulled down and the present structure erected. At present there are fourteen inmates, all females, each receiving five shillings per week. Each inmate on election receives the traditional black cloak, and one only, which must be accounted for, and, when needful, renewed at her own cost. Besides the increased number and the increased allowance, each inmate gets an allowance of coal of the annual value of fourteen shillings. At the back of the Hospital there is a very prettily laid-out garden, and all the offices are conducive to the comfort and happiness of the almspeople.

HOSPITAL OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST.

Reginald Fitz-Joceline, successor to Bishop Robert, founded the hospital dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and endowed it with lands and tenements in Bath and its vicinity, and with a tithe of the hay of all his episcopal demesne lands. To these donations Walter the Prior and the monastery of Bath added a tithe of hay of the demesnes of the monastery, and a tithe of all the bread, cheese, and flesh that should be

consumed in the same, and in the house of the prior ; and were rewarded by the bishop for their liberality by having the institution and its concerns placed under their management and control.

But the hospital being thus separated from the see of Bath and Wells, the subsequent Bishops of that diocese began to feel an inconvenience, from the circumstance of an establishment not connected with the see gathering a tithe upon their demesnes ; and, accordingly, in the early part of the fourteenth century, Walter, Bishop of Bath and Wells, quashed the grant of Reginald Fitz-Joceline, and gave to the Hospital, in lieu thereof, the sum of one hundred shillings, to be received annually by the master and brethren from the hands of the bishop's bailiff.

The hospital made part of the possessions of the priory (to which it paid annually 11s. 2d.) till the dissolution of the monasteries, when its value was estimated at £22 16s. 10½d. but not falling under the intention of the dissolving act, it escaped the general destruction of religious houses, was suffered to survive the wreck, and became vested in the Crown. At this time Queen Elizabeth consolidated all the churches of Bath into one rectory, and vested the presentation of them, together with the patronage of St. John's Hospital, in the mayor and chief citizens of Bath, subject, notwithstanding, to the rules and orders on which it had been originally founded by Reginald Fitz-Joceline. But the value of the property had now considerably increased in the city and neighbourhood of Bath ; and the rents of the lands and tenements given to the hospital had risen gradually to a respectable annual sum, presenting a bait so tempting that it at length overcame the integrity of those who were entrusted with its patronage. In the year 1616, the corporation made an order that the mayor of Bath for the time being should be master of the Hospital of St. John. This was carried into execution, and for nearly half a century the income of the

charity went into the chest of the corporation, or was divided amongst its members; the paupers being discharged, the buildings neglected, the chapel desecrated, and converted into a post-office or an ale-house.

After the most shameful abuses and misappropriation,¹ a Bill in Chancery was filed, and some improvement was the result of a decree made by the Master of the Rolls, Sir John Trevor, in 1716. His Honour directed that the chapel should immediately be rebuilt, which was accordingly done by Mr. Killigrew, the architect (who received the sum of £540 from Mr. Bushel, the then mayor of Bath, for the same), and dedicated to St. Michael.

From the period when Sir John Trevor's Award was confirmed, in 1717, until the death of Dr. Chapman (the third of that ilk), in 1816, there was little or no change in the management, so far as the inmates were concerned. The charity was not managed so that its benevolent purposes might be increased and the largest amount of good got out of it. The resources of the institution were managed so that the master and stewards and lawyers might be enriched to the largest extent. The leasing and sub-leasing were regulated, not with the view of legitimately getting a larger reserved rent for the benefit of the brethren and sisters, and the recovery of property after the lapse of such leases, but mainly with the object of obtaining larger capital sums, which were sadly diminished before any portion (we have scarcely any record of *any*) found its way to the inmates.

The Rev. J. Phillott was appointed in 1816, and during his time leases were recklessly granted, regardless of the future welfare of the hospital. Except of those granted during the early part of his mastership, the commissioners took no cognisance, nor could they do so very well; but it appears that fines on the granting of new leases soon after his

¹ See Mr. Peach's History of the Hospital, and the chapter in this book, "Municipal and Parliamentary."

appointment, amounting to £5,000, were received, of which they gave no particulars.

The possessions of the hospitals in and about Bath were much built over, and a great increase of annual value resulted. In 1838 the Commissioners of enquiry into charities reported that the value of the property was then upwards of £11,000 per annum. Parts of the property are now of much less value, but others have probably improved. We think, therefore, that the present value may safely be estimated to exceed £10,000 per annum, a noble endowment for any charity.

In the year 1851 the Hospital was decreed by the late Lord Chancellor Truro to be a municipal charity, and the patronage was accordingly by an order of the Court of Chancery, dated in 1853, vested in the trustees of the municipal charities of Bath. In the legal proceedings the late Mr. J. W. R. Forster took a warm and intelligent interest, and his exertions and professional skill largely conduced to the preservation of the Hospital as a public institution, instead of being sold for private purposes, as proposed by the Town Council of the day.

Immediately upon their appointment, the Trustees proceeded to prepare a scheme for the management of the charity and its property, and the administration of its revenue. Grave difficulties, however, presented themselves, especially those resulting from the system of leases for lives, which for 150 years had prevailed, and upon the faith of the continuance of which a large expenditure had been incurred by lessees.

Eventually, after several years' correspondence with the Charity Commissioners, the Trustees consented to the institution of proceedings, and the Commissioners certified the case to the Attorney-General of the day, who, on the 11th of August, 1864, filed an information against the master, co-brethren, and sisters, for the establishment of a better scheme of management and administration.

In May, 1865, on the death of a person upon whose life, with those of others, numerous and valuable leases of the Hospital property had been granted, it became known that these leases would be renewed upon the old system; the Attorney-General thereupon filed a supplemental information to restrain the proposed renewals; the order was refused on a hearing, but the Attorney-General immediately appealed to the superior court and obtained the order, since which no such grant has been possible.

In December, 1865, the master, the Rev. James Phillott, who had held the appointment for nearly half a century, died. Since that time he has been followed by all the co-brethren and sisters save one, who now alone survives—the one link between the old and new *regime*.

In January, 1874, a public inquiry was held by the Attorney-General's solicitor, Mr. Clabon, as to the terms desired by the citizens of Bath. An interesting meeting was held, and all desirous of propounding their views were patiently heard, and the most desirable were eventually grafted into a scheme, then already prepared, and which, with a few alterations, is now in force. Acting upon the advice of his council, based upon his reading of the history of the Hospital, the Attorney-General of the day had unwillingly come to the conclusion that as a Church Charity the administration must be entrusted only to members of the Church of England; but, inconsistently with this view, he admitted persons as inmates without reference to their religious views.

Convinced that the exclusion of the trusteeship of persons not members of the Church of England was wrong in principle, and feeling that some of the oldest and most valued members of their body who had assisted in their long struggle, would thus be unable to continue their assistance, the Trustees decided to oppose the proposal. In this they were aided by an influential body of fellow citizens, who

obtained leave to attend the proceedings at their own costs, and in due course the question was brought before the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Richard Malins, who, after three days' argument, decided against the proposed exclusion. The scheme was remitted to the chief clerk for revision, and eventually on the 8th June, 1871, it was finally established by the court.

It follows that, as the increasing revenue becomes available, so the Trustees will be able to extend the benefits of the institution. This must take the form of non-resident *beneficiaries*. The hospital itself only admits a small number. One great advantage belongs to the system on which the hospital is managed, and that is that the recipients of its bounty are not, and have not been, paupers in receipt of parish relief.

THE ROYAL MINERAL WATER HOSPITAL.

The foundation stone of this, the Royal Mineral Water Hospital, was laid in 1737, by the Right Honourable William Pulteney (afterwards Earl of Bath).

This institution was established for the relief of poor persons from any part of Great Britain and Ireland afflicted with complaints for which the Bath Waters are a remedy. Its erection was begun in 1738, but it was not open to patients until 1742; and during a period of 149 years has been the means of affording a great amount of relief to the sick and helpless. Ralph Allen delivered free of cost, from his quarries on Combe Down, all the stone required for its erection, besides contributing on several occasions large sums towards its maintenance. Wood, the architect, gave all the several draughts, plans, and other papers relating to the Hospital, together with his care, labour, and the cost of surveying and directing the building, as a free gift and benefaction; and this generous action was further enhanced by the addition of

a considerable donation of money. Nash, better known as "Beau Nash," was unwearied in his exertions to collect subscriptions and donations, and succeeded in a few years in obtaining more than £2,000 for the charity.

In 1861, an additional building, on the site of the old Bath Rectory, was completed at a cost of £20,000, equal in extent to the original Hospital, and connected with it by corridors. It contains spacious day rooms for the patients of both sexes, a commodious and beautiful chapel, board-room, dispensary, and all the apartments of the officers, and in its rear is an airy exercising ground. By this arrangement of the offices the whole of the space they formerly occupied in the old building is given up for increasing and greatly improving the night-wards of the patients.

It is a NATIONAL CHARITY, and one of its peculiar features is that no interest is required to gain admittance to its advantages—no recommendation of subscribers, governors, or any other person. All that is necessary is that the persons who desire admittance be in such condition of life, that the expenses attendant upon a residence in Bath would be more than could be afforded by them ; that they are proper objects of charity ; and that the Waters are applicable to their cases. The Hospital, since the alterations and additions were completed in 1861, provides accommodation for 160 patients—98 males and 62 females. They are gratuitously supplied with medical and surgical advice, food, washing, medicines, and the attendance of nurses. In consequence of the increasing number of applicants, arising partly from the extension of railways and partly from an increasing appreciation of the efficacy of the Waters, the want of better and adequate accommodation was much felt, and the Governors decided on making considerable alterations and additions to the Hospital, and converted the whole of the old building into dormitories, and erected male and female day wards (a feature not by any means yet common in our metropolitan or provincial

hospitals), a suitable chapel, and a convenient airing-ground for the patients. For effecting these objects it was necessary to have recourse to the public for assistance. As a national, not a local charity, it has just claims upon public support. It is the only institution of its kind in the kingdom, and by its means the use of the Waters is gratuitously provided for the afflicted poor of every parish. It requires the support of voluntary subscriptions and donations.

In order to obtain admission into the Hospital, it is necessary to forward to the registrar a report of the case, containing the name, age, occupation, and parish of the applicant ; the name and brief history of the disease, comprising its origin, date, progress, and treatment ; the present symptoms, stating the parts principally affected, and to what extent. In cases of paralysis, the condition of the sphincters, memory, and speech should be noted ; also the state of the patient's general health ; and whether the complaint be accompanied with cough or spitting of blood ; heart disease, (if valvular, the particulars should be stated) ; brain disease, as evinced by epilepsy, etc. ; acute inflammation of any part ; fever ; abscess ; suppuration of the joints, or ulcer of any kind.

On the site of the old public-house called "The Sedan Chair," in Bridewell Lane, admirable recreation rooms have been erected. Whilst digging the foundations for the building in 1884, a portion of fine tessellated pavement was discovered. This has been carefully placed in a recess in the wall of the lower room.

[The following lines, being written for the Hospital, they are an inseparable part of its history, and cannot be dispensed with. The names of Anstey and Harington are symbolical of benevolence and sympathy.]

THE HOSPITAL IN THIS CITY.

BY ANSTEY.

“ OH ! pause awhile, whoe’er thou art,
That drink’st this healing Stream ;
If e’er Compassion o’er thy Heart
Diffus’d its heav’nly Beam ;
Think on the Wretch whose distant Lot
This friendly Aid denies :
Think how, in some poor lonely Cot,
He unregarded lies !
Hither the helpless Stranger bring,
Relieve his heartfelt Woe,
And let thy Bounty, like this spring,
In genial Currents flow :
So may thy years, from Grief and Pain,
And pining Want, be free ;
And thou from Heaven that Mercy gain
The poor receive from thee.”

Dr. Harington has displayed his versatility of talent in this beautiful imitation of Spenser, hung up in the same room :

“ Alwhyle ye drynke, ’midst Age and Ache ybent,
Ah creepe not comfortless besyde our Streame,
(Sweete Nurse of Hope ;) Affliction’s downwarde sente,
Wythe styll smalle Voyce, to rouze from thryftless Dreame ;
Each Wyng to prune, that shyftythe everie Sprae
In wytless Flyghte, and chyrpythe Lyfe awaie.

Alwhyle ye lave—suche Solace may be founde :
‘ When kynde the Hand, why’ neath its healyng faynte ?
Payne shall recure the Hearte’s corrupted Wounde ;
Farre gone is that which feelethe not its Playnte.

By kyndrede Angel smote, BETHESDA gave
Newe Vyrtnes forthe, and felte her troubledde wave.’

Thus drynke, thus lave—nor ever more lamente,
 Oure Sprynges but flowe pale Anguishe to befrende ;
 How fayre the Meede that followeth Contente !
 How bleste to lyve, and fynde such Anguishe mende.
 How bleste to dye—when sufferynge Faithe makes sure,
 At Life's high Founte, an everlastyne Cure ! ”

The chapel, which owes so much of its beauty to the late James Brymer, Esq., is highly creditable to the architect, the late Mr. J. Elkington Gill, and to Mr. H. Ezard, Jun., the carver, working under the architect's direction. On the left hand of the entrance to the chapel a circular brazen plate is inserted into the wall, bearing the following inscription :—

“THE LATE
 JAMES S. BRYMER, ESQ.,
 PRESENTED FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS
 TO BE SPECIALLY APPLIED
 TO THE HOLY ADORNMENT OF THIS CHAPEL,
 FOR THE PROMOTION OF
 THE MORE REVERENT WORSHIP OF
 ALMIGHTY GOD.
 1859.”

On the opposite side is a stained-glass window, representing a tree, with a label bearing appropriate texts.

On the right hand side of the ante-chapel is the memorial window, erected by the President and Governors of the Hospital, to the memory of the late J. S. Brymer, Esq., in which are represented the incidents described in the parable of the Good Samaritan. Below the lower compartment is the following inscription :—

“TO THE GLORY OF GOD,
 AND
 IN MEMORY OF JAMES S. BRYMER.”

The whole is encompassed by a vine bearing grapes, beyond which is an ornamental bordure. Opposite to this window is an organ made by Sweetland, of Bath, which was purchased by subscription.

The ante-chapel is divided from the chapel by three arches. The caps of the pilasters are finely carved, each representing a different subject—the water buttercup, the wild poppy, three fish, the fig-tree, two birds drinking from a cup, the pomegranate, the phoenix and the pelican being here used for decorations.

The five two-light windows in the southern wall are also of stained glass. In the tracery at the top of each, a coat of arms is inserted, viz., the arms of the Brymer family, the Bath arms, the Royal arms, the Prince of Wales' arms, and the arms of the see of Bath and Wells.

The apsis is lighted by seven circular-headed windows; the subjects in these all refer to Scriptural incidents connected with water, viz. :—the Baptism of Jesus by St. John the Baptist; Christ at the Pool of Siloam Healing the Sick; Christ Washing the Feet of His Disciples; the Baptism of the Eunuch by St. Philip; Christ and the Woman of Samaria at the Well; Naaman the Syrian in the Waters of the Jordan; and Moses Striking the Rock. The rest of the details of this beautiful chapel are in excellent taste, and carried out in the true spirit of sacred art.

THE ROYAL UNITED HOSPITAL.

The Water Hospital had been productive of such signal benefits in the relief it had afforded to so large a number of patients, that “to afford the poor of Bath the same advantage with strangers, some charitable characters founded another hospital in the year 1747, for the reception of diseased paupers belonging to the several parishes of St. Peter and St. Paul, St. James, St. Michael, Walcot, and Bathwick. It continued to be called the Pauper Charity till 1792, when a great improvement being made in the establishment, it changed its appellation to the “Bath City Infirmary and Dispensary.”

In 1786, chiefly through the influence and beneficence of Mr. James Norman,¹ an eminent surgeon, the Casualty Hospital, for the use of poor people accidentally injured, was established. These two institutions having accomplished their mission, the growth of the city and the advancement of medical and surgical science rendered a more comprehensive scheme indispensable. In 1826, therefore, these two institutions were united, and hence the United Hospital was called into existence ; the original building, costing £7,000, being opened in June of that year. The site chosen for the first portion of the edifice was in Beau Street (formerly Bell-Tree Lane²), Mr. Pinch being the architect, whilst the small chapel was designed by Mr. G. P. Manners. It would be difficult to speak too highly of the institution, or to exaggerate the amount of practical good it has effected in alleviating suffering and promoting the beneficent purposes of the good and charitable. Like all such institutions in the midst of a growing population, in the course of years the building was found to be inadequate for the population and the increasing needs of that class for whose benefit it was originally designed. On the death of the Prince Consort, therefore, an energetic and successful effort was made to add a wing in commemoration of his memory. Mr. J. E. Gill was employed to design a new wing to the older building, on the west side, which is called "The Albert Wing," and this, together with various enlargements and improvements, cost upwards of £17,000. In the lobby of this wing there is a fine bust of the Prince ; on the plinth the inscription suggested by the Queen—"His life sprung from a deep inner sympathy with God's will, and, therefore, with all that was true, beautiful, and right." The prefix "Royal," moreover, was by special license permitted.

¹ Father of the late Mr. George Norman.

² For History of which see Author's "Historic Houses," 1st series.

In the lobby of the original building, on the right hand side, is a bust of Col. Gore-Langton; on the left hand another of George Norman, the eminent surgeon, son of James Norman; and in the corridor of the first landing there is a bust also of Sir Astley Cooper. There is a small chapel, calling for no special remark, the Rev. H. B. Swabey being the chaplain. Architectural effect has not been aimed at, but the new part has been well and consistently worked in with the old; the plain superstructure has been relieved by a rustic basement, and on the entablature under the cornice the following inscription is engraved—"The Prince's Ward, erected in memory of Albert the Good, 1864." It should be mentioned that the capacity of the institution is for 120 beds, and that to provide for so large a work as this it is dependent chiefly upon the voluntary aid of the public. The courteous Secretary, Major Ormond, is always accessible to those who want information or who desire to augment by their gifts the resources of an institution which seeks to help those who are unable to help themselves.

"In silence,
Steals on soft-handed Charity,
Tempering her gifts, that seem so free,
By time and place,
Till not a woe the bleak world see,
But finds her grace."

The antiquary will find a relic of Roman *tessellæ* to delight his heart and possibly to open it at the same time.

THE PENITENTIARY.

"And is there in God's world so drear a place,
Where the loud bitter cry is raised in vain;
Where tears of penance come too late for grace,
As on th' uprooted flower the genial rain?"

In 1805 the population of Bath had increased to 35,000,

and with increase, a more than proportionate amount of vice had increased with it ; so, at any rate, the Rev. R. Warner says. Acting upon that conviction, that active philanthropist and excellent author, co-operating with Mr. Charles Phillott (then Mayor) and others, established the Penitentiary in the situation in Ladymead which it at present occupies.¹ In his Guide of 1811 he enters with minuteness into the objects of the institution, and the reasons for its establishment, which we need not repeat here. It is enough that we should say that the statement is too obviously true to admit of criticism or denial, and there is no necessity to reiterate arguments for the continuance and maintenance of an institution which is eminently useful to society, and which in the past has proved an inestimable blessing to thousands who, without such aid, might have been lost, body and soul. In its earlier time it was bounteously supported by an eccentric philanthropist, Mr. Parish, a rich West Indian planter, who lived for many years and died at 40, Pulteney Street.² Since then it has been most nobly helped by many other charitable persons too numerous to mention. One admirable characteristic of the Penitentiary commends itself to the utilitarian, and that is that it is partly supported by the industry of the inmates, especially by washing and needlework. In this particular a double object is attained, namely, the promotion of a life of industry and the fitting of the penitent for the practical duties of life after the needful two years' training and probation in the house. In a word, there is no maudlin sentimentality, but on the part of the executive a wise regard and attention to the moral and religious training of those, many of whom, at least, have not only been without God in the world, but are wholly ignorant of all the social, moral, and practical habits of life. Is not this at once a justification of the existence of the Penitentiary, and an answer to those who object to it on the Pharisaical

¹ It was enlarged in 1845.

² See *Historic Houses*.

ground that they are not, they thank God, as other men or other women, or even as these penitent Magdalenes? There is a chapel capable of holding 300 persons, and the chaplain performs Divine service every Sunday afternoon, and visits the institution daily.

We do not offer any apology for making this permanent appeal to the wealthy for support to an institution which is carried on for noble purposes, by laudable and disinterested exertions. We would ask visitors—yea, and citizens too—on passing the unimposing edifice in Ladymead, to give a side-glance at that inviting brass plate in the wall, and to remember that vagrant coin in the pocket, whether it be much or little, and when it is slipped into the box through that brass plate, the giver need not blush, even if he or she be caught in *flagranti delicto* by passers by “on the other side.”

We may remind “good Samaritans” that, although the matron will be pleased to welcome them any day and every day (except Sundays), Thursday afternoons are most convenient to enter upon business matters.

Surely it must be the duty of all to sympathize with this great work, to help to realize the poet's aspiration, when

“Sinners! whom long years of weeping
Chasten'd from evil to good.”

DISPENSARIES.

The Western Dispensary is in Albion Place, Upper Bristol Road; the Southern in Claverton Street, Widcombe; and the Eastern in Cleveland Place, established in 1832. The last-named was built in 1845, from the design of Mr. H. E. Goodridge. On the principal story is a spacious and handsome committee room, with waiting room and three private chambers. The elevation consists of a centre and side screens, the former decorated with two three-quarter columns and two pilasters, supporting a pediment; above the principal

entrance is a tablet, bearing, in characters of gold, this inscription :— “ In memory of John Ellis, Esq., formerly of Southwark, and for many years a resident of Bath, to whose persevering labours and munificent benefactions this Dispensary mainly owed its pecuniary support. He died October 31, aged 86.—Erected July, 1838.”

It is enough that we should say that these institutions deserve liberal support, by which alone they subsist.

BATH EYE INFIRMARY.

President—H. D. Skrine, Esq.

At a meeting held August 26th, 1811 (Dr. Sims in the chair), it was resolved that an Infirmary for the relief of the Indigent Blind or those labouring under the various diseases incident to the Eye be established at Bath. The Right Hon. Earl Camden, K.G., was elected President, besides fourteen Vice-Presidents. This meeting was adjourned to October 9th, 1811, when the rules for governing the Institution were agreed to.

The first building used for the Eye Infirmary was a house at the bottom of Bath Street, on the right hand side opposite to St. Michael's Place. On January 10th, 1820, it was resolved that the establishment be removed to the house at the end of Kingston Buildings, near to the (at that time) General Post Office. At a committee meeting held May 27th, 1833, it was announced that notice had been received to quit these premises at Michaelmas, and the Infirmary was removed to 1 Pierrepont Place. In 1846 it became necessary to leave Pierrepont Place, and negotiations were entered into for the purchase of 1 Fountain Buildings, for the remainder of a term or lease of 28 years. The terms asked being considered too high, this failed, and it was decided to rent 15 Bladud Buildings. After an occupancy of many years, the lease having

expired, the present house, 2 Belvedere, fell vacant, and the committee were able to conclude a lease for 21 years. This lease expired in 1882, and after an unsuccessful attempt to build an Infirmary on the shifting land opposite Walcot Church, the committee entered into an arrangement with the owner of 2 Belvedere, to continue there as annual tenants.

The surgeons to the institution have been :—Mr. Lucas, elected 1811, resigned 22nd December, 1812 ; Mr. John Smith Soden¹ succeeded and held the appointment until December, 28th, 1840, when he resigned, and his son, Mr. John Soden, was elected as his successor. On December 29th, 1846, at the desire of Mr. Soden, Mr. Boulton was requested by the committee to undertake the office of assistant surgeon, and on January 19th, 1849, was appointed surgeon. On December 29th, 1855, Mr. Soden resigned the office of surgeon and was elected consulting surgeon, and Mr. Boulton carried on the work alone until he died suddenly in January, 1863, when on February 2nd of the same year, Mr. F. Mason was elected to succeed him, and has most successfully continued the work up to the present time.

The average annual number of patients for the first 10 years was 326 ; for the last 5 years, 1300. In 1863 there were 4 beds for in-patients ; there are now 11.

On looking through the minute-book we find many subjects of local interest, such as the following :—“ At a meeting of the committee, held February 20th, 1823, the following communication was read : ‘ The committee of the United Bath City Infirmary and Dispensary and Bath Casualty Hospital have

¹ Mr. John Smith Soden obtained his special experience in Egypt, where he saw much service under Abercromby and other commanders. He has frequently spoken to us of the effects of the climate upon European soldiers during the arduous campaigns in which he was engaged. In 1822, the governors of the institution and J. Parish, Esq., respectively presented Mr. Soden with a testimonial for his valuable services to the charity.

the honour to forward to the committee of the Eye Infirmary a copy of a letter received from the Corporation of Bath, and beg to draw their attention to the suggestion contained in it.' ”

“Dispensary, February.

Gentlemen,—

The circumstances of the union of the Bath City Dispensary and Infirmary with the Casualty Hospital, as well as the situation and plans of the proposed new buildings, having recently been under the consideration of the Corporation, and having been approved by them, I am instructed to apprise you of their having voted £700 for the joint purposes, in addition to the £300, formally voted towards the erection of a new Casualty Hospital. At the same time, I am desired to intimate that, as they consider the Eye Infirmary so immediately connected with the objects and public benefit to be derived from local institutions of this description, it would be highly gratifying to them if any arrangements could be made by the committee in effecting the union of that establishment with the Dispensary and Casualty.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

P. GEORGE, *Town Clerk.*

The Committee of the Bath City Infirmary
and Casualty Hospital.”

The offer of amalgamation was politely but firmly declined by the committee of the Eye Infirmary.

PARTIS'S COLLEGE, WESTON.

This college had been the object of a specific bequest in the will of the late Fletcher Partis, Esq., but owing to an informality the bequest was void under the Statute of Mortmain. The widow of that gentleman, however, fulfilled every

condition of the will. The institution, which occupies a lovely position on the margin of Newbridge Hill, was opened in 1826. The provisions of the deed are in favour of thirty decayed gentlewomen, each of whom, in addition to a good residence, has an annuity of £30, the condition being that she must possess, and not exceed, a similar private income of her own, or secured to her. Of the thirty ladies, ten of the number must be widows or daughters of clergymen of the Church of England. There is a domestic chaplain, and the general management is under the direction of thirteen trustees, of whom the Bishop of the Diocese is one and also the visitor.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

The Grammar School is one of many similar institutions which were established by Edward VI. by means of the revenues of the dissolved monastic and other religious houses. In common with most of these endowed schools, that of Bath suffered by the peculation and imperfect administration of the governing body—the Corporation. When the Bath Grammar School was established, there was a house¹ on the west angle of the West Gate, assigned, in addition to the endowment, as a School-house, which was used as such for little more than one hundred years. The school was then removed to the nave of St. Mary's Church, at the east corner of the North Gate, the tower of the church being used as the city prison. After

¹ Of which a representation is now before us. It was two stories in height, apparently of considerable depth, and contained many rooms. In later representations of the West Gate we miss this house, which, we think, might have been removed when that gate was fortified against the Puritan party by Charles I. This would have been about the time when the school was removed to the old church of St. Mary, *intra muros*, desecrated after the Reformation.

many vicissitudes and gross abuses, an enquiry, in 1734, led to some improvement. In 1738, too, through the vigorous and honest efforts of the then master, the Rev. Walter Robins, a further reform was brought about. When the St. Mary's Church, with the walls and gates, was removed, the present building in Broad Street was erected, in 1752, during the mayoralty of Francis Hales. To augment the resources of the school the Court of Chancery, in 1738, annexed the benefice of Charlcombe, and it appears that until 1811 this, together with some fees not strictly legal, was the master's entire remuneration, in which year £80 per annum was added.

The education provided by these schools was very much the same in all of them—the rigid classical curriculum. This has now been much modified. In 1872 a scheme was sanctioned by which the benefice of Charlcombe was to be sold and the purchase money capitalized. The school is under a board of governors, consisting of citizens, partly elective, partly co-optative, and partly ex-officio, to whom Mr. Ernest Shum is the secretary.

The letters patent of Edward VI. founded by the same document (of surpassing beauty as a work of penmanship) the Grammar School and St. Catherine's Hospital, otherwise the Black Alms. By the scheme of 1872 the two institutions were separated to the extent that they are administered by different bodies, but the governors of the school receive the entire income derivable from the property of the old foundation, and pay a fixed annual sum of £280 to the Trustees of the Hospital, which is now governed by a scheme settled by the Charity Commissioners on June 29th, 1877.

The Headmaster receives £150 per annum and a third of the capitation fees, the scale of which is £9 per annum in the senior and £5 in the junior department. The fees are remitted to boys who gain exhibitions.

WEYMOUTH HOUSE SCHOOLS.

These Schools are in connection with the parishes of St. Peter and St. Paul and St. James. At present something like four hundred children are educated. The history and origin of the Schools are as follows :—

Henry Southby, Esq., a gentleman, of Bath, succeeded in establishing there, in the year 1785, *Sunday Schools*, for the instruction of the children of the poor in that knowledge which alone “maketh wise unto salvation.” The regulations upon which it was established expressed, 1st.—That the appointment of the masters and mistresses should be in the rectors of Walcot and Bath. 2nd.—That the books of instruction should be such only as are in the list of those recommended by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. 3rd.—That the children should attend divine service every Sunday at the Abbey. 4th.—That all children recommended from the parishes of Bath, Walcot, Widcombe, and Bathwick, should be admitted into the schools. The children admitted originally amounted to 1000, out of which 160 boys and girls were selected, and received into a house fitted up for the purpose in St. James's Street (called the *School of Industry*) for a certain number of hours every day, where they were to be taught the principles of the Christian religion; and employed in sewing, knitting, and making nets, under the superintendence of proper mistresses, and the occasional inspection of ladies and gentlemen, and clothed in a neat uniform out of the funds of the institution. The remainder of the children were to be divided into separate schools, and instructed on the Sundays only; but from that number the occasional vacancies in the selected children were to be filled up. Upon this plan, and to this extent, the Sunday Schools were carried on for many years.

The Schools have suffered lately from several causes, but it is hoped they may be able to surmount all difficulties, and

long be the means of accomplishing in the future what they have done since they were established.

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

An ancient Latin writer, an acute observer, and celebrated moralist, of Roman antiquity, has remarked, that pleasure, in all its variety of forms, is constantly to be met with in all those places where hot springs are found. Our own city confirms the truth of the observation : a place in which the *Genius of Amusement* seems to have erected her many-coloured throne, and which elegant dissipation has singled out for her peculiar residence. Not that we are to conclude it has always been so remarkable for its variety of elegant diversions as it is at present. For these we are mostly indebted to the active exertions of fancy in modern times, ever on the stretch to satisfy the insatiable appetite of fashionable life, for new modes of destroying time, and fresh inventions for obviating *ennui*. For many centuries after the practices of Roman and British dissipation had sunk, together with their elegant baths, before the fury of the Saxon invaders, the hot waters of this city were chiefly frequented by the diseased and infirm, to whom public amusements would be useless, because they could not be enjoyed. But as soon as curiosity had brought the great and the idle to its springs, diversions to employ that tedious leisure which a disinclination to intellectual pursuits induces, were naturally introduced. These, however, suited the grossness and simplicity of our times ; and the pranks of mountebanks, the feats of jugglers, tumblers, and dancers, the jests of itinerant *mimes* or mummers, and the dangerous amusements of the quintane, diversified occasionally by the pageant and the masque, or the elegant pastimes of bull-baiting, cock-fighting, pig-racing, bowling, foot-ball, grinning through a horse-collar, and swallowing scalding hot frumenty, were the

sports which sufficiently satisfied our ancestors to the sixteenth or seventeenth centuries. But as national manners gradually refined, the ideas of elegance were proportionably enlarged, and public amusements insensibly approximated to the taste and splendour which they at present exhibit; balls, plays, and cards, usurping the place of those rude athletic sports, or gross sensual amusements, to which the hours of vacancy had before been devoted. This improvement in manners and opinions produced the erection of the first Assembly Room in Bath in the year 1708. Temporary booths had hitherto been the only places in which the company could drink their tea and divert themselves with cards; but Mr. Harrison, a man of spirit and speculation, perceived that a building of this nature was much wanted, and would probably make him a very suitable return, undertook (at the suggestion of Mr. Nash) to erect a large and commodious room for the purpose of receiving the company. The success of this attempt induced a similar one in the year 1728, when another large room was built by Mr. Thayer. A regular system of pleasurable amusements commenced from this period, and the gay routine of public breakfasts, morning concerts, noon card-parties, evening promenades, nocturnal balls, and a good deal more besides, which is described in our "General Sketch," rolled on in an endless and diversified succession.

The variety of diversions which Bath held out to the vacant and the gay, naturally induced a constant efflux of company to it, so that Mr. Harrison's rooms being found not sufficiently large to accommodate the numerous visitors, an additional one was erected in the year 1750. In the meantime, as order and regularity of conduct and decorum and etiquette in manners, were the only bonds by which that mixture of society which found their way to Bath, and mingled together as one large family, could be kept united and harmonious, a code of ceremonial laws were drawn up by Beau Nash, approved of by the chief characters at Bath in the

spring of the year 1742, and determined upon, and agreed to be submitted to, by a general assembly of the company at that time in the city.¹

But the accommodations of pleasure at Bath were rendered complete in the year 1771, when the

NEW ASSEMBLY ROOMS,

which had been three years in building, under the direction of John Wood, jun., the architect, and cost £20,000 in the erection, were opened for the reception of the company. These, which are unquestionably the finest suite of apartments of the kind in England, (perhaps in Europe,) do great credit to the genius of Mr. Wood for the simplicity and elegance of their plan and the completeness of their conveniences, as well as to the taste of those who fitted up their interior, which is equally conspicuous for the justness, propriety, and splendour of its ornaments.

The dimensions are :—the Ball-Room 105 ft. 8 in. long, 42 ft. 8 in. wide, and 42 ft. 6 in high ; the Octagon room, 48 ft. in diameter ; the Tea-room, 70 ft. long and 27 wide ; and a Card-room 60 ft. long and 30 wide. Gainsborough has contributed to ornament these Rooms by a portrait of Captain Wade, late master of the Ceremonies, in the Octagon Room. There is a full length also of Mr. Tyson in the same apartment and other portraits.

Whatever changes time may have wrought in the habits of society and public taste, these rooms are devoted to all that is commendable, elevating, and good. It may be true that the vigorous exercise of the toes has yielded to a corresponding exercise of the head. The concerts, lectures, addresses, and all that tends to elevate the taste, are worthy of all support, and as such are recognized by the visitors and citizens at large. The lessee, Mr. C. W. Oliver, is highly

¹ These were afterwards called the Lower Rooms, and were destroyed by fire in 1820. (See Literary Institution.)

esteemed both for his personal courtesy and his enterprising efforts to render these noble rooms worthy of their past history and the reputation of the city.

THE THEATRE ROYAL.

The *Amusements of the Drama* were early introduced at Bath. They first appeared in the form of Miracles, Mysteries, or Moralities, (representations of the scripture histories,) as early as the reign of Edward III., and were then performed in the old church of St. Michael without the walls. When these superstitions were brushed away at the Reformation, dramatic exhibitions were transferred from the church to a temporary stage, erected in the open air, and performed by *mimes*, or strolling-players, who resorted to the different large towns on particular occasions. The visits of these itinerant *histriones*, on the fairs and festivals, continued for almost a century; and the corporation was paid by the company a regular fee for the permission of acting their plays, in this manner, within the limits of the mayor's jurisdiction. But a new Guildhall having been built, after a plan given by Inigo Jones, in the year 1626, the players who visited Bath were permitted to perform their dramas there for many years. Afterwards, they were removed to an apartment, under the Lower Rooms; and once more settled in an elegant Theatre, erected in Orchard Street, by John Palmer, who obtained a patent for it in 1768. Here, for many years, the dramatic entertainments of Bath were carried on, with great profits to the proprietors and much satisfaction to the public; and from this fertile nursery Crawford, Abingdon, Siddons, old Edwin, Henderson, King, Elliston,¹ etc., successively issued forth, to

¹ Elliston had from early youth been stage-struck and given to amateurism, the end of which was that at eighteen he ran away from home and school and proceeded to Bath. Here, after some difficulty and

delight the metropolis with their histrionic talents. But the house being at length considered as too small for the increasing numbers which flocked to it, a much larger, more elegant, and more commodious Theatre was built in the year 1805, in Beaufort Square, the classical front of which was designed by Nath. Dance, under the direction of Wm. W. Dimond.

In 1805 the *Bath Herald* is said to have been in the zenith of its greatness, that it was distinguished by the graces of its style, and the correctness of its literary taste. We quote from it the description which it gave in its columns of the opening of the Theatre, and we think our readers will be of opinion either that the canons of literary taste have greatly changed, or that the literary judgment of 1805 was slightly at fault:—

“The new Bath Theatre, erected in the very centre of the

delay, he succeeded in getting engaged by William Dimond, the then lessee of the theatre and the author of *The Venetian Outlaw*. His opening part was Tressel, in Colly Cibber's version of *Richard III.*, which he performed to the satisfaction of managers and audience, and even of critics, who gave him a flattering notice in the next issue of newspapers. He next migrated to Leeds, and ranged himself under the banner of the eccentric manager of the Yorkshire circuit, the noted Tate Wilkinson. Here the promise of the Theatre Royal pastry-cook was more than fulfilled, and although he had been but a few months on the stage, he played principal business with marked success. Indeed, so rapid was his progress, that Kemble entered into negotiations with him for Drury Lane. These, however, came to nothing, and he went back to Bath, where he found a wife in the person of Miss Rundell, a teacher of dancing, an amiable young lady, who proved to him a most estimable and faithful partner.

The Bath Theatre was at this period the best out of London, and any actor who made a success upon its boards was certain of obtaining an opening in the metropolis. Five years in this admirable school educated the promising novice into a finished actor of exceptional abilities, and in the summer of 1796 he made his *début* at the Haymarket as Octavian, in Coleman's once-famous musical drama of *The Mountaineers*.

city, was opened on Saturday last. As very minute accounts of this elegant and immense edifice have appeared in other papers, we shall merely state that great as the public expectations were respecting the size, convenience, and beauty of this Theatre, they were more than amply gratified when they beheld it. (Everything that can be conducive to the pleasure of the sight, the distinctness of the hearing, and the comfort of the audience, have been aimed at and accomplished.)

"The promoters spurned all ideas of expence to give the most elegant city of the universe a Theatre that should be one of its most splendid ornaments, and from which its inhabitants and visitors might derive their chief amusement.

"Mr. John Palmer (the City architect) planned and superintended the building, and Mr. Nath. Dance, whose taste and abilities have long been known, designed the more ornamental parts of the building. Under their guidance it was a pleasure for the workmen to proceed, and it must be confessed that the exertions of Mr. Parfit, the mason, have been very great, but the perseverance of Mr. Thos. Lewis, who undertook the whole of the wood work, was almost miraculous, in having had such immense labour executed so soundly and neatly, in so limited a period. The famous Fonthill ceiling has been connected and arranged with other parts of it by Mr. Dance, and well executed by Mr. Hayes. In fact, the proprietors of this undertaking have happily met in every department artizans of considerable skill and experience, and who are now established by the exertion of their labours in this house."

(The decorations were splendid, and the ceiling ornamented with exquisite paintings, by *Andreu Cassali*, which were purchased at the sale of Fonthill Abbey, in 1801,¹ by Mr.

¹ These fine paintings were supposed to have been fixtures, painted on panels, but a handkerchief thrown up by one of the visitors during the sale told the real state of the question, and they were consequently sold.

Paul Methuen, and presented to this theatre, which they continued to beautify until the year 1839. Becoming dimmed by the smoke from the gas-light, Davidge, the lessee, removed them from the ceiling and in 1845, they were sold to Col. Blathwayt, of Dyrham Park, who engaged the assistance of Mr. Wilkinson, of Bath, to fix them in their present position in his mansion. These paintings are octangular, and on a large scale : as to their subjects, one represents an assembly of heathen deities, and the others are allegorical,—history, time, architecture, astronomy, music, and painting.

On Good Friday, 1862, this place of amusement was destroyed by fire, the origin of which was never ascertained. A new company, with a capital of £12,000, was enabled to raise a successor from the ashes of the old house, equal in beauty and convenience. It was began on the 1st of October, 1862, from the design of Mr. C. J. Phipps, F.S.A., and by that gentleman's professional diligence was opened for business on the 4th of March in the following year. It is constructed on an ingenious plan, combining all the most modern improvements, with a degree of convenience and accommodation so much required and so unfrequently found in buildings of this class. The decorations are interesting and characteristic, properly taken from Shakespeare's personifications, with heads and heraldic devices of the English kings, whom the great master of characteristic poetry has made the heroes of his plays. The first of these subjects is the "Midsummer Night's Dream," because this was the first drama to be represented in the new theatre ; the last, from "Much ado about nothing," which was the last of Shakespeare's plays acted in the old theatre, in which Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean sustained the principal characters. The proscenium arch is also richly and appropriately adorned by a representation of "The Seven Ages of Man," and the designs include heads of Wolsey and Falstaff, as tragedy and comedy. The old theatre accommodated 1600 spectators ; the new affords ample room for a still larger number.

There are many amusements, each with its proper and efficient organisation, into the particulars of which it would be wholly needless for us to enter. All that is necessary to do is to indicate the various societies and the localities they occupy, and visitors interested in them can obtain every information from the respective officials representing them.

Bath Band (see Sydney Gardens).

Bath Archery Club, Weston Park.

Boating, from Maynard's Yard, Bathwick.—This is an admirably conducted establishment. It has recently been transferred from private hands to a company, under whose auspices every arrangement is made calculated to secure success and to give satisfaction to the most ardent boating-men.

Cricket.—Lansdown Club, Weston. Bath Association, near the North Parade Bridge.

Lawn Tennis.—Bath Lawn Tennis Club, at Weston, on the Lansdown Cricket Club ground. Lansdown. Sydney. Grosvenor.

The Athenæum was originally a "Mechanics' Institute," and was established in Bath Street. It has now, as the Athenæum, a cheerful and pleasant house at No. 11 Orange Grove, and has a fairly good collection of books, with good reading-room. The "Tottenham Library" is deposited here. This is a collection of books which formerly belonged to the Rev. Edward Tottenham, B.D.,¹ an eloquent preacher and able controversialist. The library was purchased of his family after his death, in 1851. The purchase money was raised by public subscription, the object in view being to make the library a *nucleus* for a larger library of reference, but the scheme has never been carried into effect.

¹ His memoir was written by the present Bishop of Peterborough, and published in 1855.

CLUBS.

Bath and County.—The York Club was one of the old-fashioned clubs peculiar to a certain class of country gentlemen, at the time it was established, in 1790, and for many years after. Neutral in politics, exclusive in *status*, dull, and awfully decorous in conduct. A game at whist in this highly proper club was as solemn a proceeding as the court of the Grand Inquisitor trying a wretched creature for heresy. When the political club called the New Club was established (just after the Reform Act of 1832), two or three gentlemen were seen to smile in melancholy sorrow or contempt at so foolish a proceeding. But all things, however wise in their conception or dignified in their conduct, come to an end, and when these two clubs succumbed, nature was calm and the elements made no sign. A club more in accordance with the times was wanted, and it absorbed into itself the vast bulk of solemn dignity which for so long had cast a halo of dignity around Edgar Buildings and the York House. The Bath and County Club was established in 1859, in Queen Square, in constitution similar to the London Clubs. One black ball in seven excludes.

The City Club is on Edgar Buildings. It was established in 1880, and it is supported by citizens, one black ball in five excluding.

ROYAL VICTORIA PARK.

This Park had its origin in a conversation which took place in the private room of a public-spirited citizen, the late Mr. J. Davis, of Old Bond Street, in the year 1829. Conference led to action, and action culminated in success, the Park having been opened in 1830 by the Princess Victoria with great state and ceremonial. It was laid out by the late Mr. Edward Davis, architect, on property belonging partly to the Corporation and partly to the Freemen. The portion

which is entered by Queen Square was the property of the Rivers family, and its acquisition was attended by some difficulties, which, however, have been successfully disposed of. This portion, from its position and surrounding beauties, constitutes a charming approach to the western portion, which is laid out with taste and judgment, and managed with admirable skill and scientific regard to the classification of the shrubs, trees, and acclimatized plants from every quarter of the globe. There is a small piece of ornamental water, and the enclosure which is encompassed by the drives is intersected with paths and gravelled walks. The trees and shrubs are all systematically labelled, so that "he who runs may read."

THE ROYAL LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION.

This Institution is erected upon the site of the first Assembly Rooms built in this city, called, after the present Assembly Rooms were built, the Lower Rooms. These rooms having been destroyed by fire in December, 1820, induced many scientific gentlemen of the city to turn their thoughts towards the erection of a Literary and Scientific Institution, on the site. Mainwaring tells us the history of the origin of the Royal Literary Institution. The object was to provide a place of resort, not merely for the studious, but for the inhabitants of Bath generally, and its visitors:—to supply it with a library of reference, and the means of information in every branch of science and literature, to provide a suitable apartment, in which lectures might be given on all subjects which could assist in the instruction of youth;—where public meetings, for useful purposes, might conveniently be held, and works of art exhibited to excite or demonstrate the progress of the student or professor. Accordingly, a correspondence took place with the owner of the ground and ruins (the late Earl Manvers) on

the subject, and the result was a liberal proposal, on the part of his Lordship, to devote the sum of four thousand pounds, which he had received for the insurance of the premises, together with the old materials, estimated at one thousand pounds, towards erecting a suite of rooms on the same spot, for a "Literary and Scientific Institution," and to grant a lease of the building, when erected, at a moderate rent, for a long term of years.

As it was reasonably required, on the part of Lord Manvers, that certain provisional engagements should be entered into by persons whom his Lordship was satisfied to accept as his responsible tenants; and that the plan of the building should be submitted to the approbation of his Lordship (by whom it was to be erected), the following gentlemen undertook that office, holding their interest in trust for the subscribers:—Sir John Coxe Hipplesey, Bart.; Sir John Keane, Bart.; Sir John Palmer Acland, Bart.; Rev. Thomas Leman; Francis Ellis, Esq.; Charles Dumbleton, Esq.; Hastings Elwin, Esq.; and the Marquis of Lansdowne, who not only expressed his approbation of the plan, but also consented to become president. A declaration of trust was consequently executed, explanatory of the design, binding the above-named trustees to the execution of it, in conjunction with a committee to be appointed by the subscribers. An abstract of the deed was given to the public, as the best exposition of the objects of the enterprise; the whole of which being too voluminous for publication, only two brief extracts are quoted :—

TERMS.

A building to be erected on the site of the Kingston Assembly Rooms, according to a plan agreed on, for a term of forty years, from the 24th of June, 1825, subject to the annual rent of two hundred and fifty pounds for the first twenty years, and the annual rent of three hundred pounds

for the remainder of the term ; and to cease at the end of any five years, on notice.

PROPOSALS.

The premises to be appropriated for an establishment for the cultivation and promotion of science and literature, to be called "The Bath Literary and Scientific Institution."¹ And, for the purpose of forming and maintaining such establishment, the trustees propose raising a sum of eight thousand guineas, by sale of four hundred shares, at twenty guineas per share, and an annual subscription of two guineas per share.

The ideal conceived by the promoters, which is fully and clearly explained in the interesting little work published a short time after the institution was built, and reprinted in 1853, entitled "The Connection of Bath with the Literature and Science of England, by (the late) Rev. Joseph Hunter," was an ambitious one, and might have been realized if the whole capital could have been raised. This, however, fell far short of the required sum, and the institution has never reached to that success which it deserved. Nevertheless, it has done a great work, but that work has been due rather to the occasional liberality and munificence of private individuals, than to the resources of the institution resulting from the steady and general support of the public. The disadvantages of this state of things are obvious, more especially as regards the books. There is a library of great value and importance, but it is a collection lacking the continuity, system, and proportions, which go to establish a first-class library. The private donor first collects books to suit his literary taste or to gratify his mental idiosyncrasy, and when a few such collections, as gifts, meet in one great library, they are likely to overlap each other, or to cause serious disproportion of a certain kind of literature least needed. It may be possible, in certain cases, to redress this inequality when the funds admit, and we know that in

¹ The prefix "Royal" has since, by permission, been added.

the case of the Royal Literary Institution great and, to some extent, successful efforts have been made to meet this difficulty.

We have ventured, it may be, upon dangerous ground, and if so, we have only to plead, what has so often been pleaded in vain, a good motive. We confess we should like to see this fine and valuable institution placed upon a broader and more popular basis, if it were possible ; and yet, at the same time, we are not unacquainted with the practical difficulties which embarrass any effort in that direction.

In addition to the general library, the Rev. Leonard Blomefield has presented his own private collection of works on Natural History and Science. Mr. Blomefield, being profoundly versed in scientific subjects, bestowed no little care in collecting the works which constitute this collection for his own use, and the gift of it, together with his herbarium of British plants, whilst exhibiting the donor's liberality, constitutes a most valuable addition to the literary treasures of the institution. The collection, consisting of 1,800 volumes, occupies a separate upper room, and is known as the "Jenyns Library"—Jenyns having been the donor's original name.

In 1881, valuable books were presented by Mr. J. W. Morris and Mr. J. S. Bartrum, and in the same year Mr. Mackillop gave an interesting series of Autographs. The late Mr. Gore, on many occasions, and also in 1882, contributed many valuable books. In 1883, some valuable books were given by Judge Falconer, who died the same year, when his brother, Mr. Alexander Pytts Falconer, added others from the same collection. In 1884, also, books were given by various donors. In 1886, the reprint of Sowerby's Botany was given by Mr. Cossham, and various works by other gentlemen. The late Mr. C. E. Broome, in 1887, bequeathed a collection of botanical works, together with Hoare's Antient Wilts, to the library.

The reading room, which contains the bulk of the general library, is large, airy, and well constructed. The tables are

covered with magazines and the current periodical literature and newspapers of the day. The large room on the south, originally intended and used as a lecture room, is now devoted to the exhibition of Mr. Charles Moore's geological collection. This collection has been recently augmented by further specimens, presented by Mr. Handel Cossham, M.P., who at the same time provided the galleries for their reception. At the death of Mr. Moore, in 1882, it was deemed expedient that this collection should be purchased, and in 1883 it became the property of the institution, the purchase money having been derived from public subscriptions. In the geological department, moreover, the institution and the public owe no small thanks to the Rev. H. H. Winwood. A portion of the frescoes which were formerly at Fonthill adorn the ceiling. The Roman antiquities found an appropriate home in the vestibules and lobbies of the institution. Formerly this important collection was in various places, and was under the care of the corporation. In 1827, these, and on different occasions since, similar treasures have been deposited in the Museum. These remains were first described by Pownall, then by Warner, then more fully and completely by the Rev. Prebendary Scarth, in 1864.¹ The active and well-directed exertions of Mr. F. Shum have been of great service to the institution.

The memories of J. Stuart and Philip Duncan will ever be revered in Bath as generous philanthropists and citizens. Both were active and liberal in promoting the interests of this institution. The widow and daughter² of the former, moreover, presented to the institution a beautiful collection of the local fauna, which has been arranged with scientific care by the Rev. Leonard Jenyns. In the galleries of the building

¹ The antiquities discovered in the later excavations, 1871, remain to be described in a manner worthy of their importance. It may be hoped that Prebendary Scarth may see his way to the compilation of a work worthy to rank with that referred to above.

² Mrs. Fraser, widow of Bishop Fraser of Manchester.

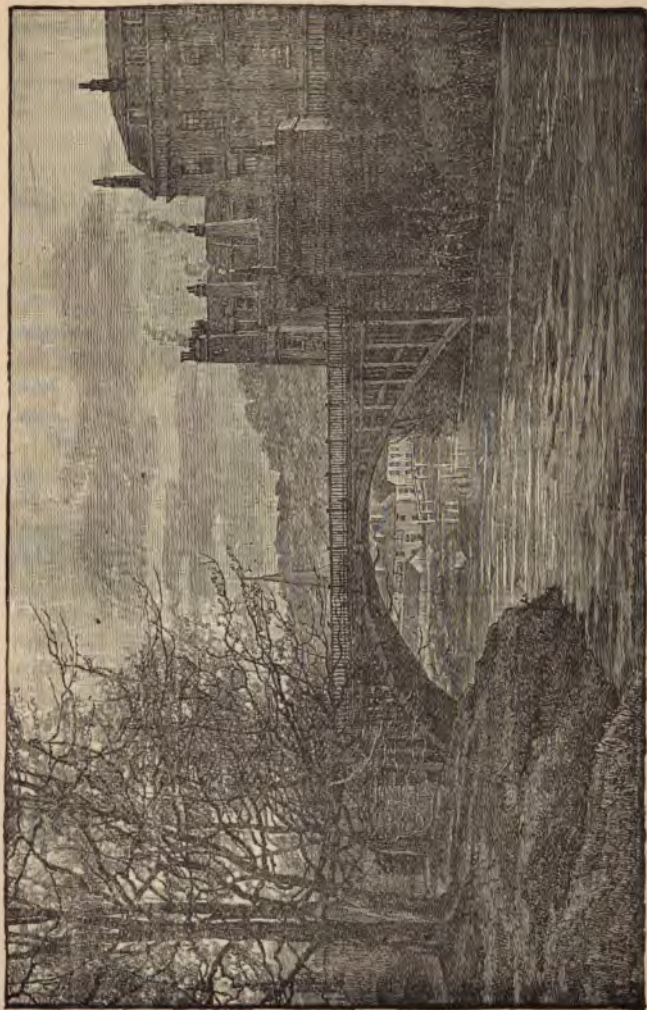
is also placed the ornithological collection of the late Col. John Race Godfrey, presented to the institution by his widow, in 1856. The late Miss Lockey, moreover, bequeathed a very choice and valuable collection of British insects, medals, minerals, together with valuable models, foreign weapons, and implements, well and scientifically arranged.

The late able and intelligent librarian, Mr. C. P. Russell, made a valuable and unique collection of local maps, systematically and chronologically arranged. This collection having been purchased of Mr. Russell by public subscription, is deposited at the institution for public inspection. Mr. Russell died in 1886, and his loss is much felt. In addition to his duties as librarian, which he had discharged for thirty-six years, he superintended with diligent care the meteorological observations and other scientific formulæ. His knowledge of local literature and bibliography was only exceeded by that of the late Mr. C. Godwin.

There are two associations connected with the Royal Literary Institution, although they are not integral parts of its organization—the Literary and Philosophical Association, whose meetings during the session are held in the reading-room, when valuable and interesting papers are read and discussed; and the Bath Naturalist and Antiquarian Field Club, whose proceedings, in their published form, are a most valuable addition to our local literature.

BRIDGES.

Cleveland Bridge.—This bridge is of cast iron, of very elegant design. Mr. H. E. Goodridge was the architect. The bridge formed a direct communication between two most important parishes, heretofore only accessible by a circuitous route or a troublesome ferry passage. The immense mound of stone raised to bring the Bathwick side to a level with that of Walcot was completed at the expense of the Duke of



NORTH PARADE BRIDGE.

Cleveland. In digging the foundations of this bridge, a very large collection of Roman coins, chiefly copper, of the age of Constantine, was found near the north-east buttress on the Walcot side of the bridge.

The North Parade Bridge was designed by W. Tierney Clark, of London, in 1835. It is of cast iron, springing from stone piers, supporting also two handsome lodges. The arch is 183 ft. span. This bridge connects Bathwick with the North Parade.

Suspension Bridges.—The Widcombe foot-bridge, on the south side of the Great Western Railway. It is of iron and has a span of 96 ft. There are also the Victoria, the Albion, the Midland, and the Grosvenor bridges.

CEMETERIES.

Lansdown Cemetery.—The tower was erected in 1831, by the late Mr. Beckford, from designs by Mr. H. E. Goodridge, the builder being John Vaughan, of Bath. It was intended as a place of retirement, where Mr. Beckford might go daily from his residence, in Lansdown Crescent, and enjoy his books and works of art, and the splendid air and view from the top. The structure is in the Greco-Italian style, and was always admired by Mr. Beckford for its simplicity and grace. There were many designs made before the present one was decided on. The upper part is octagonal, having angular fluted columns, and is of wood. The cornice and roof are taken from the choragic monument of Lysicrates, at Athens, and is very chaste. This was not in the design first decided on, which was altered afterwards. That design finished with a hippo-Italian roof over the belvedere. The building was carried up to the first cornice of the tower in 28 working days. Mr. Beckford

loved to see his projects carried out speedily, and he found pleasure in observing the number of men at work as it daily rose. It is nearly 130 ft. high. The rooms in the lower part were well proportioned, and highly finished with ornamental ceilings and fittings, especially that which he called the Etruscan library; it contained the figure of St. Anthony, but few books. A handsome polished granite tazza stood at the bottom of the staircase, and the lower part was used for heating it. It is to be regretted that the building has not been kept in good order, and the repairs recently done at the top, owing to the colour of the painting, has much injured the external character. The building (with the grounds) having cost the parish nothing, except the charges for conveyance, it might be expected, at any rate, that the structure would be kept in perfect order.

Mr. Beckford's remains were at first entombed in the Abbey Cemetery, but removed hither when the grounds were consecrated. When the estate was sold, this property was marked out for a public pleasure-ground, but Mr. Beckford's daughter, the late Duchess of Hamilton, re-purchased the ground and tower, and presented them to a former rector, Mr. Widdrington, who, of course, assigned them to the parish of Walcot. The rector completed the unfinished entrance, the iron work and pillars, forming the wing walls of the original tomb, becoming part of a new central entrance in the Byzantine manner. Mr. Beckford's sarcophagus was designed by himself. The following inscription is graven on one side :—

“ William Beckford, Esq., late of Fonthill Abbey, Wilts,
died 2nd May, 1844, aged 84.”

And on the other the obituary is repeated, with these lines written by himself :—

“ Eternal power !
Grant me, through obvious clouds, one transient gleam
Of thy bright essence in my dying hour ! ”

Widcombe Cemetery.—This cemetery, on the Lower Bristol

Road, consecrated on the 6th of January, 1862, occupies 8 acres, and was laid out by Mr. Butler. Two chapels, the designs of Mr. G. E. Davis, city architect, stand in a central position, and are precisely similar externally. They are connected by a cloister, affording a *porte cochere* to each, between arches supporting a bell turret; one half of the turret only stands on consecrated ground. The belfry, forming an effective centre, is surmounted by a delicately tapering spire, 100 ft. to the metal cross on the apex. Both chapels are cruciform. The *Episcopalian* chapel consists of a nave, east end, floored with encaustic tiles, the gift of the late Mr. John Rainey.

Abbey Cemetery.—This beautiful spot, purchased by the Hon. and Rev. W. J. Brodrick,¹ was laid out by Mr. Loudon. It covers 5 acres, and the chapel is in the Norman manner, after a design by Mr. Manners. It was consecrated on 30th January, 1843.

Walcot Cemetery, at Locksbrook, covers 12 acres; it was laid out by Mr. Milner, the landscape gardener to the Crystal Palace Company. The chapels, lodges, entrances, and other buildings, are from the designs of Messrs. Hickes and Isaac, and are in the early Decorated style. The chapels are united by cloisters, from the centre of which rises a tower, 100 ft. in height.

Unitarian Cemetery.—This exquisitely beautiful spot, in the lovely glen of Lyncombe, was presented to his brethren by the late Mr. E. Howse, as a burial ground, in the year 1819. Here is a convenient chapel, around which many interments have taken place.

Bathwick Cemetery occupies the most secluded part of

¹ Afterwards Viscount Midleton.

Smallcombe, and was laid out in 1856. It has two chapels, one for Episcopalians, designed by Mr. T. Fuller, the other by Mr. A. S. Goodridge.

St. Michael's Cemetery, on the Upper Bristol Road, near Locksbrook, is well laid out, sufficiently spacious, and has two chapels. The Episcopal in the second Pointed order, with a broach or belfry, and at the west end is a circular window, with seven lights. The Dissenters' chapel is octagonal.

The Roman Catholics have a cemetery near Pope's Walk, in a secluded part of Perrymead, in Lyncombe parish.

MUNICIPAL & PARLIAMENTARY.

We have in the first portion of this work said as much of the early Municipal and Parliamentary usages and institutions as is necessary or desirable in a work of this character. Besides, Messrs. King and Watts have so fully and so ably dealt with the Municipal Records of the city, in their recent work on the subject, down to the reign of Queen Elizabeth, that practically nothing is left to be said. The great charter which that famous Queen granted to the city in 1590 was so ample, so expansive, so capable of adaptation to the ever-advancing and changing conditions of society and municipal government, that, with one important change, Bath was well governed under its provisions until the Municipal Reform Act of 1835. We may admit, without hesitation, that from time to time there was no little roguery, that the poor were robbed of their just rights, that public institutions were perverted to enrich unscrupulous aldermen and mayors, who like Judas, if they did

not carry the bag, held the purse-strings. These were some of those human weaknesses from which few communities were free. Public virtue was rarer than it is now, partly for the reason that it was easier to commit public wrong with impunity than it is at present, and partly because of the general laxity of public opinion. We have shown how by a corrupt and shameful collusive compact our Abbey was robbed of her just rights, and the history of St. John's Hospital reveals similar attempts of municipal heroes to rob the city of some of its noblest institutions. One—perhaps the greatest—safeguard of public property in the past has been in the immutable truth of the proverb as to the result of “rogues falling out.” We owe much to that despised, but nevertheless grand proverb. Apart from this rather serious infirmity, the close corporation, as a rule, took care to choose efficient and proper representatives in parliament. We have no reason to be ashamed of the men as men, or of the representatives as such, who represented the city. We ought to be, we are, proud that Bath and her representation has been associated with statesmen of undying fame ; and it is right to add that we have no reason to believe that that representative connection was at any time degraded by the corrupt stipulations which prevailed generally from the second Charles down to the last George.

There is no reason to suppose that, during the century preceding the Municipal Reform Act, there was any speculation, nor that the affairs of the city were not, on the whole, well conducted. Previous to Queen Elizabeth's Charter, (which did little more than affirm and amplify existing privileges) municipal institutions were very much at the mercy of the sovereign ; hence their administration was subject to capricious and violent control, which oftentimes rendered them valueless and sometimes mischievous. The Charter of 1590, therefore, practically, was an immense gain. It was a clear declaration of rights ; the consolidation of all previous documents in an imperial instrument, embodying the sovereign will and power,

which could neither be evaded nor repudiated by her successors. It would be difficult to say with certainty what the precise *status* of the corporation was at the period of the Charter, but it may be safely inferred that it was a demoralized body, notwithstanding the "Recital of the Antient Liberties," because the Charter really constituted morally a new corporation altogether. The first mayor and 8 aldermen and recorder by name were appointed under its provisions, and to them was delegated the power of choosing 20 councillors from the citizens. To this extent the first Elizabethan corporation was of popular choice, but from that time for a period of 245 years it was a close, self-elective, and self-elected body. There was one interval during the civil war of the 17th century, when Bath was a "buffer" between both parties, during which the corporation effaced itself. If it met at all, it was *in camera*, and it prudently kept no minutes or records whatever of its proceedings. In many respects the old corporation enjoyed larger powers and exercised greater influence than the reformed body. It could hold and dispense ecclesiastical and secular patronage, but these privileges were sources of unmitigated evil; they were exercised sometimes for self-aggrandisement, and sometimes for corrupt purposes, seldom to promote the ends of right and laudable purposes. This is all now changed. Charities, still nominally under the administration of the council, are really under the direction and management of responsible trustees, and these municipal charities excite neither the cupidity of the covetous, nor the disposition to select, for party ends, improper and unworthy recipients of the bounteous provisions made in times past, only for the worthy and those who need it. In other respects the reformed council is endowed with greatly extended powers—powers, in fact, which mean mainly self-government, and which most wisely relieve the central government of much of the details which it could neither efficiently nor wisely carry out itself. The reformed council, of course, is deprived of the power of electing members of

parliament. This immense privilege, under the old *regime*, meant apparently that the whole representative power of the country was vested in a few corporate bodies, but this was not quite the case, for public opinion did, though imperfectly, exercise a restraining influence in all such matters.

THE POLICE STATION, ORANGE GROVE.

A recent Bath Guide informs us that the Police Station is "a substantial structure, with a Norman elevation, in the Orange Grove, occupied by the police." We could wish this were true, but it is not, because we know that there are cells in which sometimes are to be found a class of people whose respect for the property belonging to others is not great; some, whose walk in life is anything but exemplary, and the irregularity of whose gait would bring them to the gutter if it did not bring them into the arms of policemen, whose mercy is equalled only by their sense of duty and their unerring instincts as to the best temporary mansion for this class of Her Majesty's subjects, some who, having once been fair, have lived to be only frail, and in proportion to the loss of all that a woman should value, have acquired a facility of expression which now and then commends them to the special custody of A 21 or B 32, in the cell of repentance; others, again, who have committed more heinous offences, find a temporary residence within these cells until their fate is determined by a wise recorder or a wise judge. The force consists of eighty-seven, all told. These are divided thus:—one chief constable, five inspectors, thirteen sergeants, and sixty-eight constables. The chief constable is Col. Gwyn, and we confess we prefer his room and his company to that of any other officer in this "structure with a Norman elevation." First, the gallant colonel is a most pleasant gentleman and excellent chief; next, he has the best room, which, moreover, is the most remote from the cells, which inspires a feeling of safety in this

“parlous” mansion, “erected in 1867 from the design and under the direction of Major Davis,” who is the city surveyor of works, in ordinary language. It should be mentioned that there are Quarter Sessions in Bath, and, to facilitate the passing of prisoners to the court, a subterranean way connects the Guildhall with the Police Office, and that a part of the old city gaol, in Grove Street, is used as a barracks for a part of the force.

The force is a well conducted and efficiently disciplined body of men. We do not claim for them that ideal state of excellence which some persons think they ought to attain to. Doubtless, now and then some of the weaknesses of humanity manifest themselves even in policemen; but when it is considered how many temptations assail them, and how few charges are brought against them, we confess we are optimists enough to say that we are proud of a force by which the peace of the city and its material interests are watched over with so much care and so little fuss.

BATHWICK.

Bathwick, situated on the banks of the River Avon, was incorporated with the City or parliamentary Borough of Bath, by the Reform Act of 1832. Its name, Bath wyche or whych, signifies a village or town near Bath, and for centuries it was neither more nor less than what its name imported, namely, a small, straggling village, extending along a portion of Bathwick Street, on the natural level of the soil, terminated by its

quaint old church,¹ which occupied identically the site of the junction of Henrietta road with the main street, the ancient name of which it still retains. The original level of this quaint village may be seen when its present condition is compared with the Villa Fields, the old churchyard, and the site of St. John's Church.

On the passing of the Municipal Corporations' Act in 1835, Bathwick became an integral part of the city, and in conjunction with a portion of Walcot,² extending from the east side of Cleveland place to the end of Grosvenor place, forming a distinct and separate ward, called "Bathwick Ward."

Collinson says—"The situation of this vill, however, during the winter months, is not desirable, the air being damp and foggy, and the meads, which almost encircle it, frequently under water by the overflowing of the river, from sudden rains; and when the wind sets in westerly, the smoke of a great part of the city is driven over it."³

¹ The present two Churches are described amongst the City Churches. The old Church of Bathwick was dedicated to S. Mary. It had a stunted, battered, western tower, of a kind of Gothic style; on the south side there were two clumsy buttresses, an Early English window, two of a later style, and no clerestory. On the north side it had one buttress, and we believe one window only, of a Perpendicular character; while the chancel window was evidently of a much more recent date. The roof was almost flat, and the whole building was a quaint-looking structure. The interior was plainness itself, otherwise more of it would have been preserved; as it is, the only portion of it now to be seen is the chancel arch, in the present mortuary chapel, which stands in the old burying ground. The ancient font (Early English), the pulpit of a more recent date, and a few of the rude monuments (*in situ*) from the old church, are preserved in the same chapel.

² Successively enfranchised under the same Acts, and incorporated with the borough.

³ It is well to state that since this was written one hundred years ago, the conditions are changed. The lower levels are raised, and drained, the baulks improved, and are being still further improved, by the construction of a sea wall of considerable dimensions and strength, between Bathwick Bridge and the North Parade Bridge.

"The lands are very rich, and on account of their nearness to Bath let as meadow, from three to four pounds an acre. A manufacture of broadcloth was carried on here.¹

"In the two meads between this parish and the city are some agreeable walks, much frequented in summer evenings both by the company and the inhabitants. A few Roman coins have, at different times, been found here. The manor of this *vill* was given by King William the Conqueror to Geoffrey, Bishop of Coutance, in Normandy, whose property here is thus surveyed in the great Norman record.

"The Bishop himself holds Wiche. Aluric held it in the time of King Edward, and gelded for four hides. The arable is four carucates. In demesne are three carucates, and four servants, and one villane, and ten cottagers. There is a mill of thirty-five shillings rent, and fifty acres of meadow, and one hundred and twenty acres of pasture. It is worth seven pounds.

"This Geoffrey, bishop of Coutance, had a distinguished command at the battle of Hastings; he was, it had been said, of a noble Norman extraction, but much more skilful in arms than in divinity, in the knowledge of training up soldiers than of leading his proper flock in the paths of peace. However, for his signal services, he was highly rewarded by the Conqueror, having no less than two hundred and four score lordships in England given him by that king. He was likewise in many other battles against the English and Danes, and always meeting with good success, obtained immense possessions in this country. He died in 1093, and many of his estates being seized on by the crown, were disposed of to different favourites. In 1293, the conventual estates in Wick and in Wolley, then called from the circumstance Wick-Abbas and Wolley-Abbas, were valued at £12 5s. 4d. 4 Edward II. it was found not to the king's damage, to grant license to Roger le Forester to give one messuage and forty acres of land in Bathwyk to the Abbess and monks of Wherwell, and

¹ We think this latter statement very doubtful.

their successors for ever. In the eighth of the same reign, license was also given to Henry, the son of Henry le Wayte, and Lawrence de Overton, to give one messuage, twenty acres of land, etc., in Bathwyck, to the said Abbess and convent, who in the record are said to hold their lands here of the King in capite by barony.

“The convent enjoyed this manor till the year of their dissolution, when it came to the crown, and therein continuing sometime, was at length, 1 and 2 Philip and Mary, granted with its appurtenances and the adowson of the church to Edmund Neville, Knight.”

In 1691, Bathwick passed from the Neville family to the Earl of Essex, together with the Manor of Wrington and Burrington. In 1709, the Earl of Essex died, having provided in his will that the estate of Bathwick, with Wrington and Burrington, should be sold for the payment of his debts, such sale to take place after his only son attained his majority.

In 1718, a sum of £7,500 was advanced by Child, the banker, to meet certain family claims.

In 1720, a further sum of £10,000 was raised upon the property, and in 1722, the whole of the mortgages amounted to £42,500. On the 22nd March, 1726, the estates of Wrington and Burrington and Bathwick were sold to William Pulteney, afterwards the Right Honourable William Pulteney, and then Earl of Bath.

At this time the net rentals of Bathwick estate amounted to less than £300 a year, the estate being occupied by D. Gingell, for which he paid £241 per annum, the mills were let for £12, and a tenement for £5.

On the Earl's death he bequeathed the estate unto his brother the Hon. H. Pulteney, Esq., his heirs and assigns for ever.

Copy of Portion of Will of General Harry Pulteney.

“Proved in Prerogative Court, 10th July, 1764.

The said General H. Pulteney made his will duly execut^d in the presence of three witnesses,¹ and thereby gave—

All his Messe^s, Grod^s, Lands, Tenemt^s, Heradit^s, and real Estate in the s^d Co^y of Midd^s, and also all and every his Manors, Messe^s, Lands, Tenements^s, Heredit^s, and Real Estate in the Co^y of Somerset, and in the Co^ys of Montgomery, Salop, and York.

Unto Wm. L^d. Chetwynd and Hy. Burrard, Esq., and their hr^s.

To the use of the s^d W. L. Chetwynd and Hy. Burrard, their Ex^s, Ad^s, and Ass^s for 500 yrs to be comput^d from the Testors death, and after the determination of the s^d term.

To the use of his Cousin, Frances Pulteney, wife of Wm. Pulteney, Esq.,² for her life.

To the use of the s^d Trustees and their hr^s during the life of the s^d Frances Pulteney, upon trust to preserve contingent Rem^{rs}.

To the use of the 1st and o^r Sons of the s^d F. Pulteney, successively in Tail Male Rem^r.

To the use of Henrietta Laura Pulteney, daughter of the s^d W. Pulteney, by the s^d Frances, his wife, for her life.

To the s^d Trustees to preserve contingt Rem^{rs} during her life.

To the use of the 1st and o^r Sons of her body successively in Tail Male.

To the use of H. Earl of Darlington for his life.

To Trustees to preserve contingt Rem^{rs} and immdly after his decease.

To the use of the 1st and o^r Sons of s^d Earl of Darlington³ successively in Tail Male with Rem^r.³

¹ This will is almost a repetition of the Earl's will.

² Originally W. Johnstone.

³ This was the father of the Earl of Darlington to whom the property devolved after the death of Henrietta Laura Pulteney above mentioned, who was created Countess of Bath, and died in 1808 without issue.

The later history of Bathwick is not without interest and some romantic incidents. The Earldom of Bath was conferred upon William Pulteney, in 1742, with remainder to the heirs male of his body. Lord Bath married Anna Maria, daughter of John Gumley, of Isleworth, by whom he had one son and one daughter, both of whom, with their mother, predeceased the Earl, on whose death, in 1764, the Earldom became extinct, and the whole of the estates devolved upon General Harry Pulteney, as stated. General Harry Pulteney had been *aide-de-camp* to George II., and distinguished himself during the Seven Years' War. The general died in 1765, and in pursuance of his will, his vast property devolved upon his cousin, once removed, Frances Pulteney, who was the daughter of Daniel Pulteney. This lady married William Johnstone, of Westerhall, who succeeded to his brother's baronetcy, and afterwards assumed his wife's maiden name of Pulteney.¹ Sir William was an able and enterprising man. It was he, in the sense in which we use the word, who created Bathwick. He it was who connected the city with Bathwick, by constructing the Bridge in 1785. He granted leases, built houses, and under his auspices the beautiful suburb of Bathwick was called into existence. Sir William found it a swamp; he left it a beautiful

¹ In the latter part of the year 1748, Adam Smith fixed his residence in Edinburgh, where he was prevailed upon, by Lord Kames,* and some of his other friends, to deliver, during that and the two following seasons, courses of lectures on rhetoric and belles lettres. These were well attended by an audience composed chiefly of students of law and theology. Among his pupils he had the honour to reckon Mr. Wedderburn, afterwards Lord Loughborough, Mr. William Johnstone, afterwards Sir William Johnstone Pulteney, Bart. Sir W. Johnstone Pulteney founded, in 1790, the chair of Agriculture in the University of Edinburgh, and endowed it with a salary of £50 a year.

* It should be mentioned to the honour of Kames, that he was most anxious to promote the views and interests of youthful candidates for literary distinction, and that his patronage was of the greatest service, not to Smith only, but to other distinguished individuals.

part of the city, in which the genius of the architect¹ was "buildd into the walls," as a monument of his architectural taste and skill. Sir William left an only daughter, who, succeeding to the estate, on the death of her father and mother, was created Baroness Bath in 1792, and Countess of Bath in 1803. She married General Sir James Murray, Bart., who assumed the name of Pulteney, and died some years before his wife. Lady Bath was delicate in health and weak in mind. She was immensely wealthy, and bequeathed the great bulk of her fortune to a friend, who was not even distantly related to her, and whose descendants have taken the name and arms of Pulteney.

On the death of Lady Bath the last of the Pulteney family included in the provisions of General Harry Pulteney's will became extinct; and, with that event, the succession of the Earl of Darlington, afterwards Duke of Cleveland, by whose youngest son, the fourth Duke, the property is now enjoyed. Many of the leases, which were not granted in perpetuity, are now falling in, and in time the whole of such limited leases will become a vast accretion to the estate.

In 1818, Bathwick procured an Act of Parliament, by which it obtained powers to nominate commissioners, under whom it was to be paved and lighted, and to enjoy such other municipal and local advantages as placed it on a footing with other parts of the city proper. Under this Act Bathwick was governed, until it was finally absorbed in the municipal government of the city of Bath, of which it is now an integral part.

SYDNEY GARDENS, SPRING GARDENS, & VILLA GARDENS.

There were formerly two public pleasure gardens in Bathwick: the "Spring Gardens" and the "Villa Gardens." The former were laid out early in the 18th century on a site

¹ Baldwin.

of about three acres, extending from the bank of the river in a line conterminous with Pulteney Street. The south end of Johnstone Street is built upon a portion of the site. The gardens were approached from the South Parade ferry, and from the other parts of the city by the old city ferry, which was accessible from "Slippery Lane" and "Boat-stall Lane," through the east gate or portal. The gardens in themselves consisted of nothing more than a few stunted trees and a shady avenue, and would have been forgotten long ago but for the romantic grotto, in which Sheridan is said to have written his lines to Delia—in other words to his future wife, Eliza Ann Linley¹ :—

"Then tell me, thou grotto of moss-cover'd stone,
And tell me, thou willow with leaves dripping dew,
Did Delia seem vex'd when Horatio was gone?
And did she confess her resentment to you?

Methinks now each bough, as you're waving it, tries
To whisper a cause for the sorrow I feel;
To hint how she frown'd when I dar'd to advise,
And sigh'd when she saw that I did it with zeal.

True, true, silly leaves, so she did, I allow;
She frown'd; but no rage in her looks did I see:
She frown'd; but reflection had clouded her brow:
She sigh'd; but, perhaps, 'twas in pity for me.

So may'st thou, green willow, for ages thus toss
Thy branches so lank o'er the slow winding stream;
And thou, stone grotto, retain all thy moss,
While yet there's a poet to make thee his theme."

The grotto was standing as late as 1801, but after the building of the Pulteney Bridge and when Sydney Gardens were opened, the Spring Gardens were little used.

¹ See "Historic Houses," 1st series, p. 55.

The Villa Gardens for a time shared the patronage with Spring Gardens, except that the amusements were less refined and the ordinary frequenters, as a rule, of a lower class. The "Villa" may still be seen at the entrance to the "Villa Fields." This villa has been used for various purposes. After the gardens were closed, it was for a time the residence of the eccentric John Trusler; then it was the parish workhouse; and now is let out in "flats."

To say that Sydney Gardens are not what they once were, is only another way of saying that public taste has changed. Sydney Gardens have experienced great vicissitudes, but they have never ceased to serve the purposes of enjoyment, the promotion of health, and to be a resort for visitors and residents in the summer months, who in

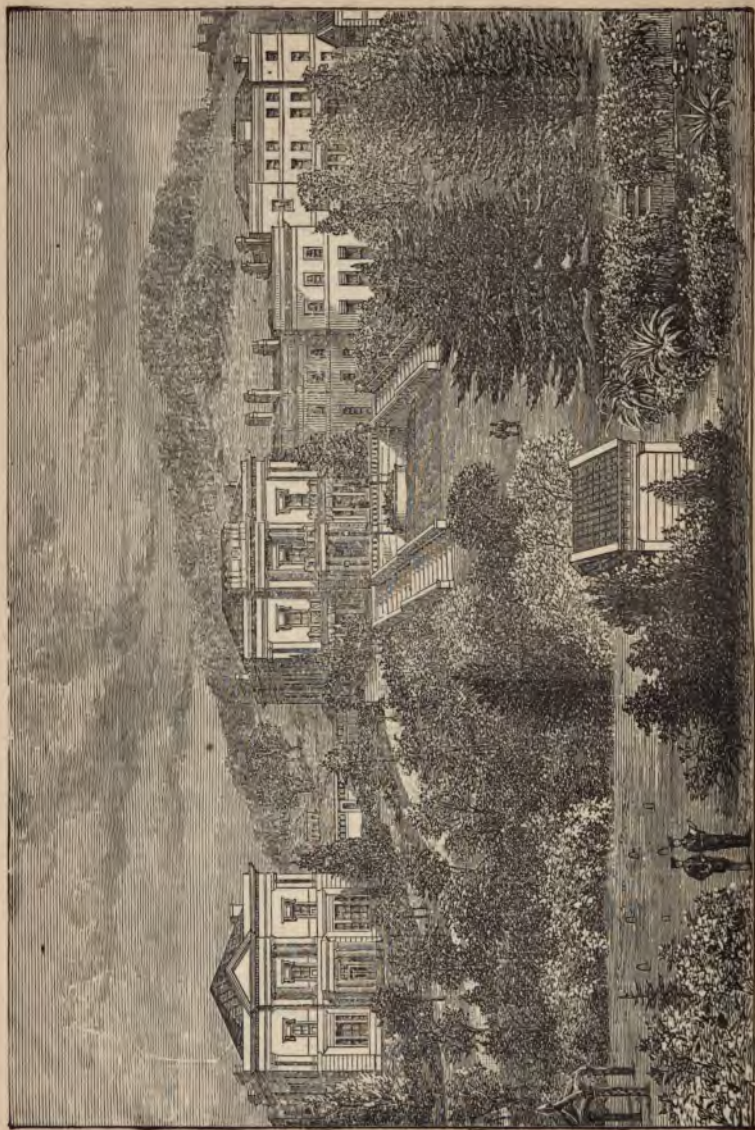
"Retired leisure

In trim gardens take their pleasure,"

read their books in cool grot or in the leafy shadows of the groves. During these months there are Flower Shows—the great festivals of the year; alternately—afternoons and evenings—an excellent band plays, when the company promenade to its enlivening strains. Occasional fêtes are given also. The band is under the direction of an influential and public-spirited committee, by whom the gardens are leased, and which also provides many other excellent amusements in accordance with the tastes of the day. The mansion, which was formerly and for many years an hotel, and has served many other purposes, is now used as the Junior Department of the Bath College.

BATH COLLEGE.

Fifty years ago a project was set on foot to found a large college in Bathwick, to be called "Queen's College." The site was chosen, and the foundations laid, just below Sham



Castle, where the terrace-like form of the work, so far as it proceeded, may still be seen. The scheme failed for reasons which need not be stated. Twenty years later the Proprietary College was established and carried on with varying success in the Sydney Gardens mansion. A "split" having occurred shortly after it was established, a rival college was started in the Circus, called the Somersetshire College. It may be said, with truth, that both these colleges did very excellent work during their existence, but they failed to attain to that measure of success and importance which such institutions, in a city like Bath, might fairly expect to achieve. In 1877, the present college, more comprehensive in its scope, and on a far larger and more adequate scale, was set on foot by a Limited Liability Company. The proprietary acquired the property and house, called Vellore, from the widow of the late Rev. Charles Kemble, whose residence it had been. The house is the residence of the head master, and, within the domain, other buildings have been erected, suitable for a large establishment. In addition to these, other houses have also been acquired, in which the several masters reside, who take their respective share of pupils. Besides this, in order to provide for any possible or probable expansion of the college, covenants have been entered into with the president, the owner of the estate of Bathwick, by which the field on the east of the college is reserved, and may at any time be obtained to meet such a contingency. In 1885, the Somersetshire College was amalgamated with the Bath College, and it should be mentioned, also, that one of the junior schools is conducted in the Sydney Gardens house; whilst, to meet the requirements of the distant parts of the city, the other is carried on in Portland Place.

The position of the college is all that could be desired. On the rising ground of the hill, parallel with that of Bathwick Hill, the situation is healthy, cheerful and picturesque. Whilst free from the bustle and disadvantages of a more central

position, "encompassed by the crowd," it is near enough to the city to be accessible for all business and professional purposes.

LYNCOMBE.

The approach to Bath, on the west side, has for ages been down a steep, rugged concavity, part of the Roman fosse road from Bath to Ilchester, called Holloway, a name sufficiently indicative of its nature and appearance. It is not at present nor has it been for two centuries an attractive locality, but it will, notwithstanding, repay us for the labour of our ascent by some objects of curiosity.

Upwards of four hundred years ago, the Priory of Bath sent a small party of monks, and the city a little colony of citizens, to Holloway; and in modern times, she has continued with maternal care to lend her fostering support to her offspring and its inhabitants. This *vill* reckons many houses, which, for the most part, with the exception of some recent mansions, are small, mean, and wretched, consisting of petty chandlers' shops, dirty pot-houses, slop-sellers' residences, etc.

Contemptible, however, as these mansions may appear to be, they, notwithstanding, afforded once a temporary asylum to a very numerous tribe of travellers, who, with the regularity of true fashionable felicity hunters, paid their constant visits to the city of Bath during the gay and crowded seasons of winter and spring.

These personages, though they exhibited in their figures every malady and defect to which the human frame is liable, did not appear to resort to the city of healing waters for the aid of its springs or the benefits of its baths, but with a pro-

fane diffidence in the skill of our physicians, or a perverse contempt of the efficacy of our *Thermæ*, they boldly discarded every physical system, and placed their hopes of relief in exercise alone. In pursuance of this plan, they were seen pacing the streets of the city with patient perseverance from morning till night, and braving all the inclemencies of the weather, in spite of the diseases with which they were afflicted. Nay, they carried their imprudence even further, observing, for the most part, the utmost carelessness with regard to clothing; and, despite the pelting shower or piercing wind, pursued their ambulations in a state as nearly approaching to nudity as the evening undress of a modern girl of fashion.

Though from this singular conduct, which was so contrary to that of the generality of Bath visitors, and which (despising common opinions and modes of practice) argued a sort of independence both in thinking and acting, we might imagine the personages under consideration would not stoop to communicate with those who were still held by the trammels of prejudice. Yet this was by no means the case; on the contrary, availing themselves of that facility of forming acquaintance which characterised this city, they kindly accosted everybody they met in the street, offered up prayers for their welfare, entrusted them with their family secrets, and as the strongest proof of confidence and friendship, concluded their harangues with a familiar request for trifling pecuniary boons.

These were "the beggars of Bath," a race not quite extinct. As the seasons in which the city filled with visitors approached, these gentry flocked to Holloway, safe from the fangs of the beadle and the constable (for the Mayor's jurisdiction did not extend to this place). They glided from their aerial entrenchments into the different streets of Bath, and levied contributions upon the feelings of the charitable to a considerable amount. As the trade of Bath depended (and now depends), in a great degree, upon the visitors to its springs, so the commerce

of Holloway was entirely kept alive by the demands of the beggars. The lodgings, like the modern London lodgings, varied from twopence per diem to two shillings per week. If only a chair were needed, one penny a "sitting" was demanded.

The evil is assuming a new aspect. A stool, a crutch, and a woe-begone expression are at present the stock-in-trade of a large number of the worst of mendicants, who occupy the corners of streets in certain localities, and are encouraged in their laziness by people who ought to know better.

Together with shelter for the beggars, Holloway was also the nocturnal retreat for a much more useful class of beings—the animals employed in the conveyance of coals from the pits of Bath. Wearied and panting with the labour of the day, here the wretched beasts were driven by crowds, as the evening closed, into yards hired for the purpose; not so much for the sake of rewarding their services with rest, as to prevent their escape from the toil of the morrow.

As they picked a scanty pittance from the ditches and hedges during the day, the inhuman master thought himself exempted from the necessity of giving them food at night; and, what was still more barbarous, never removed from their backs the heavy wooden saddle on which the coals were packed, but suffered it to continue girded on for weeks together, inflaming and increasing those galls which its pressure originally occasioned. For two and-a-half centuries, down to the close of 1700, was this custom continued.

Warner says:—"Full has my heart bled for this little, wasted, panting wretch, struggling under its unconscionable burthen, and labouring up the steep streets of Bath; now dropping with fatigue, and again urged to exertion by reiterated blows."

Leland, in his "Itinerary," notices the "rockky hill" of Holloway, which, he says, "is still a faire street," as at that time it certainly was. Its degeneracy may be traced to a

period a little later than Leland's visit, when these "beggars of Bath" were called into existence by the "pauper-making" Act now described, and made Holloway their headquarters.

The origin of the "Beggars of Bath" is peculiar. Three centuries ago it was more difficult for needy and poor invalids to travel to Bath from distant parts of the country than it would be now for ordinary travellers to reach the centre of Africa. Hence, to enable the former class of travellers to come to Bath for the benefit of the mineral waters, an Act of a most mischievous character was passed in the year 1597. This Act provided, that a right to the free use of the Baths of Bath be given to the diseased and impotent poor of England ; and the sum of money which they were entitled to carry with them, to defray the cost of their journey, was limited, and they were, also, forbidden to beg on their way. Previously, however, to this date, Justices of the Peace, in the several counties, were empowered to license such persons to travel to the healing springs of Bath, for the cure of their ailments. These Acts caused the city to be inundated with beggars, of whom, many, though ostensibly frequenting it for the use of the waters, were more intent upon the alms which fortune might grant them from the purses of the charitable and opulent, who congregated at the springs, than upon anything else. Thus, the mineral waters of Bath became a focus of attraction to the beggars of various characters, insolent, vociferous, and sturdy, who were generalized, and are still commemorated in the proverb, "Beggars of Bath." The Act of 1597 was repealed in 1714 ; but, as we have shown, the beggars continued to flourish for a good century afterwards.

The chapel, a neat little Gothic building, once elegantly hooded with ivy, is described with the churches. Close to the church is a "Judas-Tree," of great antiquity, which blossomed in the year of grace, 1887. (See Churches.)

On emerging from Holloway, to the heights above, the city of Bath presents itself to the eye, magnificent from the grandeur of

its buildings and the disposition of its streets, and striking from the materials made use of in their erection. These materials are exhibited to us on each side of the road, as we further proceed, in the large and inexhaustible quarries which either have been worked or are now working, and which stretch in every direction round the city, the rich repositories of fossils and spars, of great variety and equal beauty. The hills by which Bath is encircled consist of limestone, each varying from the other, indeed, in some degree, with respect to the texture of its stone and the disposition of its strata ; but the whole exhibiting an oolite, or granulated egg-like stone, soft and easily worked when cut from the bed, but gradually indurating, and admirably calculated for the purposes of architecture ; an incalculable advantage to the inhabitants of Bath, who by these means are enabled to execute their building speculations with an article incomparably more beautiful and durable than brick, at less expense than the builders of other places must hazard in carrying on their works with that inferior material.

A part of the Lyncombe estate was formerly the property of Ralph Allen. After his death it devolved upon Capt. Tucker, a nephew of Mrs. Allen, and remained in that family for some years, until it came by remainder to the late George Edward Allen, and then to his sisters, after whose decease it was inherited by the late Major R. S. Allen, from whom it devolved upon his eldest son, Lieut.-Col. Ralph Allen. The estate has been divided into building sites, picturesque villas and mansions gradually covering the whole estate, on which thirty years ago not a stone was to be seen.

WIDCOMBE.

[We have given, with few alterations, and with only slight abridgment, Warner's account of Prior Park and Ralph Allen. In those portions in which we have reason to think Warner erred, we have given our own opinions in foot-notes. Moreover, we have added certain information of our own, both with regard to the mansion in its early days, as well as since Warner's time.]

PRIOR PARK¹ (as it was in Warner's time).

Prior Park is so called from the circumstance of its having been built on land which formerly belonged to the prior of Bath, who had a grange or farm at a short distance from it, and a park that supplied the monastery with venison. It was erected by the celebrated Ralph Allen, in 1743, on a slope of land 100 ft. below the summit of Combe Down, and 400 ft. above the city of Bath; and is certainly one of the most magnificent freestone mansions, with respect to its outside, in the kingdom. A noble house forms the centre; from the extremities of which stretch two sweeping arcades, connecting with the main body, as many wings of offices, terminated by elegant pavilions, and forming a continued line of building of nearly 1,300 ft. in front. The style is Corinthian, raised on a rustic basement, and surmounted by a balustrade. From the plane of the centre part an extremely grand portico projects, supported by six large and elegant columns. But all the majesty of the building is without. Within, everything (if we except the Chapel, which is neat and elegant, and adorned with an altar-piece by Van Deest,) is little, dark, and inconvenient; and seldom has so much money been so injudiciously applied, as the enormous sum expended in the comfortless palace of Prior Park.

¹ See frontispiece.

Fielding—who, as we before observed, laid the scene of the early years of Tom Jones at this place—has also, in his work, which (for knowledge of the human heart, nice touches of nature, appropriate description, and uninterrupted corruscations of genuine wit) may be considered as the first English composition extant, given a picture of the beautiful situation of Mr. Allen's house, the *Allworthy* of his novel. Making allowances for the fancy of an author, in an imaginary river, sea, distant island, and ruined abbey, the description is tolerably correct; at least, many of its most agreeable features are real.

He has omitted, however, the splendid Palladian bridge, at the bottom of the pleasure grounds, and the striking view of Bath caught behind this structure, which before the additions to the city must have formed a very interesting feature in the prospect. The character which Fielding has given us of his patron, is of so exalted a nature, that we should be tempted to believe the anticipation of the rich remuneration he received for his eulogium, £500, had made him paint "beyond the reach of nature,"¹ did not general report and local tradition confirm

¹ This tradition may be well founded, because between the completion of Prior Park, in 1743, and the publication of "Tom Jones," in 1749, Fielding had enjoyed the most ample opportunities of studying the character and disposition of Allen at his grand mansion, and under conditions different from those under which he first knew him. We confess that the Squire Allworthy of Fielding, interesting and noble as it is, scarcely realises the man as he was in actual life. He would, perhaps, have been more than human if he had not accepted the portrait thus presented to him. Not that it was flattered, but that it was essentially attractive to the original. To our judgment it presented the weaker side of Allen's disposition, and left out the more vigorous, and, in a sense, the more striking attributes of his character. It was always easy and pleasing to him to give, and a genuine tale of woe and distress he could not resist; but he could and did habitually watch against imposture and the demoralizing effect of indiscriminate charity. He presented

the account of the novelist to its fullest extent ; and unite in assuring us, that Mr. Allen was one of the best as well as the most fortunate of men. Born in 1692, of humble¹ parents, Allen inherited little from his ancestors, except a decent country-village education ; but nature had given him a clear head and an excellent heart. With these endowments he came to Bath early in the 18th century, and was appointed a clerk in the Post Office there. The diligence and fidelity which he manifested in his employment were rewarded in 1715, when having obtained information of a waggon-load of arms coming from the West of England, to be secretly dispersed among those who favoured the cause of the Pretender in the neighbourhood of Bath, he communicated the intelligence to General Wade,² quartered at that time in the city.

Fielding with £500 as a mark of his appreciation of the merits of a book destined to immortal fame, in which he himself stands out as one of the noblest types of humanity ; and who shall say that the gift was not well bestowed ? We have a rather scarce print of Fielding when he was about 30. He was, without doubt, a very handsome man, with oval features, singularly good, aquiline nose, large and expressive mouth, and a well-moulded chin. His later portraits, after he had lost his teeth, are well known.

¹ Here we use Allen's own word ; for it is recorded that Pope having called him, in one of his poems, the *low-born* Allen ; the latter was displeased at the epithet, and, at the suggestion of Warburton, desired it to be softened to *humble*.

² This is one of many other stories, all more or less conjectural. It seems most unlikely that Allen would have opened letters on his own responsibility. Wade was likely to be well informed upon the rising that was in contemplation, and no doubt empowered Allen to watch the correspondence, which at that time must have passed through the Bath Post Office. The influence of Allen was supreme in and out of the Corporation, but his services were so eminent, and his conduct so prudent, that he never for a moment ceased to possess the absolute confidence of the whole city.

The commander, pleased with the vigilance and loyalty of the young man, immediately honoured him with his favour, and determined to be the guardian of his fortunes. He accordingly procured his succession to the office of Post master, and shortly afterwards married him to his natural daughter, Miss Earl. Thus established, Allen soon rose into affluence. Having submitted an ingenious plan to Government for the multiplication of the Cross-Posts, by which the revenue would gain £6,000 per annum, it was adopted, and a lease at that rent, of the Cross-Posts, granted to the inventor for 21 years. The profits of his tenure may be imagined by his taking another lease for 21 years, at the expiration of the former one, at the annual rent of £20,000.

It was during the latter period that he built the stately mansion of Prior-Park,¹ and opened those vast quarries on Combe Down, which are to the present day objects of curiosity; bringing down the stone from the place where it was cut, to the river, by the means of a rail-road, or inclined plane, which he ingeniously contrived for the purpose. But though thus actively occupied, he did not omit to cultivate, with unremitting attention, his interests in Bath; and at length acquired such a complete control of the city, as to give occasion to the publication of the ludicrous caricature called the *One-headed*

¹ Now we shall get an insight into the underlying sagacity and generosity of Allen's character as an employer of labour. The few labourers employed by others before and during Allen's time were underpaid, and received their wages at long and irregular intervals; they lived in huts, and were a very demoralized class of people. Allen changed the whole system; he built cottages on Combe Down for the men, whom he protected in their work from the weather above ground, and from the more serious dangers underground. For his foremen he built a row of very pretty and lofty cottages in Church street (which formed a part of the private bridle road to his mansion) and which are still to be seen. He paid both classes of workmen weekly and liberally, and his system was, willingly or unwillingly, followed by other employers of labour in the building and other trades both in Bath and elsewhere.



PRIOR PARK.

Corporation; wherein, amid an assembly of figures (intended for the mayor, aldermen, and common council-men, and marked by the appropriate emblems of apothecaries, book-sellers, etc.), a single monstrous head is discovered, to which all the others are doing obeisance.

As Mr. Allen's object, however, was to *use* the Corporation, and not to *serve* them, he carefully and wisely avoided becoming their representative, and contented himself with *pointing out* to them whom they should choose for the purpose.¹ This reign

¹ Wood came to the city in 1727, at the instigation of Allen, who had already acquired great wealth, and who discovered the genius of the great architect. Without Allen, Wood could have done little; with him, by him, and through him, he could do everything. Allen had acquired the unworked quarries on Combe Down and elsewhere, as well as those partially worked, except one belonging to Milo Smith, who possessed no capital, no enterprise, and little special knowledge. With his accustomed liberality Allen proposed to "buy him out" on his own terms, but Milo declined, under the conviction that he might achieve success under the shadow of Allen's enterprise. Wood was employed by Allen as his chief adviser, and very soon Combe Down began to yield forth its treasures.

The quarries were worked, not only with energy, but with the skill which Wood possessed, though Allen never gave up his authority in all that related to the administration and conduct of the practical and financial part of his great undertakings. Wood understood, both scientifically and practically, the nature of the stone, and what it was capable of in the great building operations which he contemplated, and which he and his son after him carried out, and Allen adhered to his advice and deferred to his experience.

The aspect of Prior Park has changed. The Pavilion, which is described on p. 219, may be seen in the frontispiece. It was a dignified *porte cochère*, which served many other purposes. On the site of this structure a chapel, in continuation of what was the stables, now stands, and the substitution of this building for the original structure has greatly altered the aspect of the "grand terrace-like form," as it appeared in Allen's time. The chapel, designed by Mr. Scole, is exceedingly beautiful internally, but we confess, as a mere matter of taste, it has marred the symmetry of the external view.

of influence continued many years ; during which time Prior Park was the resort of the wits and *litterati* of the age. Amidst this constellation of geniuses, Pope shone the distinguished star ; he had become intimate with Allen from the personal advances of the latter, in consequence of an esteem he had conceived for him on reading the surreptitious edition of his letters in 1734. But the *friendship* of a wit is not to be depended upon. Pope, who visited *much* at Prior Park, and found the house so comfortable as to be desirous of being there *more*, requested Mr. Allen to grant him the mansion at Bathampton, in order that he might bring Martha Blount thither (with whom Pope's connection was somewhat equivocal) during the time of his own residence at Prior Park. This request Allen (whose delicacy was extreme) flatly refused ; which so exasperated the little wasp, that he quitted his house in disgust, and never afterwards expressed himself in terms of common civility with respect to his old host and former friend.¹

Nay, urged by the malice of Mrs. Blount, he meanly and wickedly carried his resentment beyond the grave, and inserted in his will an order to his executors to pay to Mr. Allen the sum of £150, being the amount (as he apprehended) of the charges Mr. Allen might have been at in entertaining him at Prior Park ; adding, that if Mr. Allen would not receive the money, he hoped that he would at least order it to be paid into the fund of the Bath Hospital. Allen was too wise and too good a man to feel resentment at this contemptible instance of impotent revenge ; and when complying with the latter part of the deceased poet's wish, and ordering the money to be applied to the charity, he with a smile observed, that "when

¹ This was generally supposed to have been the cause of Pope's resentment, but it is most doubtful. Indeed, it may be admitted that the late Sir C. Dilke refuted the imputation on Pope's moral character. Allen never divulged the cause of his quarrel with Pope. Indeed, it is probable that there was no cause to divulge, and that it was a mere outbreak of splenetic ill temper on the part of Pope, which, Allen treating with great indifference, the former never forgave,

Mr. Pope was expressing the *sum of obligation*, he certainly had forgotten to add one more cypher to it." Previously, however, to Pope's disgust at Allen, he had introduced Warburton to him, and by that means laid the foundation of that prelate's future fortune.¹

This, indeed, was but a fair return for the assistance which the divine had conferred upon the poet ; for when Crousaz attacked the "Essay on Man," and accused its writer of favouring fatalism and rejecting revelation, Warburton voluntarily became the champion of the work ; and in the Monthly Review of that time, called "the Republic of Letters" published a series of essays in vindication of it ; which were afterwards melted into an exposition, and given to the world in the Bishop of Gloucester's edition of Pope's works. This service Pope never forgot ; and repaid it first by recommending Warburton to Mr. Murray, by whose interest he became preacher at Lincoln's Inn. But Warburton, it should seem, was not more indebted for his success with Mr. Allen to Pope's recommendation, than to his own knowledge of the human character. Delicate flattery he knew would be gratifying even to the best regulated mind ; and therefore duly poured in the ear of his friend a just and regular proportion of it. Sometimes, indeed, he went a little beyond the mark of adulation ; but it was erring on the right

¹ It is curious to remark on what trifling accidents the destinies of men frequently depend. This was strikingly exemplified in the fortunes of Warburton. Pope, being one day at dinner with Mr. Allen, had a letter put into his hand by one of the footmen. The poet on reading it shook his head. "What occasions your perplexity?" said Allen. "A Lincolnshire clergyman," said he "to whom I am much obliged, writes me a word that he will be with me in a few days at Twickenham." "If that be all, Mr. Pope, request him to come to us; my carriage shall meet him at Chippenham, and bring him hither." Pope complied with the kind request ; and the Lincolnshire clergyman, in consequence of his visit to Prior Park, became bishop of Gloucester, the husband of Mrs. Allen's niece, and an inheritor of a large part of his property !

side ; a venial fault, and easily forgiven. "Doctor," said Mr. Allen to him one day, when conversing on the subject of the Divine Legation, "your adversaries appear to me to advance only weak and futile arguments against you." "Sir," replied Warburton, "you have spoken more to the purpose in those few words, than all the rascals, in all their volumes, have written."

After Mr. Allen's death, Warburton took possession of Prior Park, in right of his wife ; and there produced some of those profound literary labours, which will be an ornament to the English language and nation as long as they exist.¹ "He was a man" (as Johnson observes) "of vigorous faculties ; a mind fervid and vehement, supplied, by the incessant and unlimited enquiry, with wonderful extent and variety of knowledge, which yet had not oppressed his imagination, nor clouded his perspicacity." This is Warner's account.

The Priory lands at the time of the Dissolution originally comprised the Widcomb² of Camalodunum, the Lyncomb,³ the Smallcomb,⁴ Bathwick, and certain property within the

¹ The Bishop's literary labours confined him a great deal to Prior Park. After a long absence from London, he appeared at Court, when the King, for the sake of saying something, observed to him that he supposed he had just left his diocese. Warburton, considering the speech as a tacit rebuke, replied, with point and spirit, "No, please your Majesty, I am come from Prior Park, near my diocese, but not in it, where I have been combating the enemies of that faith, of which your Majesty is the avowed and zealous Defender."

² The wide combe, or valley, extending from the road bounding Widcombe House to the head of the *Dunum*, or hill, as the word signifies.

³ Lyncombe, signifying the watery valley.

⁴ The Small Combe, or valley running parallel with Widcombe Hill. At the time referred to there was no road either up Widcombe or

precincts of the walls or liberties of the city. Allen bought the Camalodunum, and it was under the brow of the hill, at the head of the combe, he resolved to build his great mansion. At the period to which we refer the site rose somewhat abruptly, and the land was full of springs. It was necessary, therefore, to take a wide sweep from the east side and to level it into the grand terrace-like form to the west, which gives it its dignified aspect. It was in the year 1728 that the incident connected with the Greenwich Hospital Governors occurred as to the relative qualities of Bath and Portland stone, which decided Allen to build a large mansion with Bath stone, though it was not until some years afterwards he carried that resolution into effect. When the ground was broken and prepared for the foundation is not clear from any authority to which we have access; but from the nature of the soil, and some natural difficulties that had to be overcome, it is probable that the site was not ready until about 1735.

Some idea may be formed of the nature of the preparatory work from the fact that for the foundation or stereobata of the central mansion alone 800 tons of freestone in large blocks were required, so that for the whole work it may be assumed that the foundation and the walls required in the aggregate not less than 30,000 tons of stone. The conception of the general plan was on a larger scale, and the building itself more ornate than that which was finally determined upon and carried out. The original design represented "Three sides of a duodecagon inscribed within a circle of a quarter of a mile diameter," but the offices being one, merged into the east wing; the extent of the circle was, therefore, proportionately circumscribed. Nor was this the only important modification of the design.

In the first dream of this big house—in the exuberance of

Lyncombe Hill. The main road was over the Old Bridge, along *the beach* and Prior Park road, which led to the private drive to Mr. Allen's house, and was the only carriage access to Widcombe House and Church.

his fancy to "exhibit the Bath stone in a seat he had determined to build for himself near his works"—Allen had pictured a mansion in which the "Orders of Architecture were to shine forth in all their glory." But ultimately this ideal, whether on the persuasion of Wood or from his own taste, yielded to a style less elaborate in principle and detail. Writing some seven years after the completion of the house, Wood says (vol. i., p. 96, 2nd edit.), the "Seat consists of a Mansion House in the Centre, two Pavilions, and two Wings of Offices. All these are united by low buildings; and while the chief part of the whole line fronts the body of the city, the rest faces the summit of *Mars' Hill*." It is more likely that the adoption of the less magnificent and costly design was due to Allen's own desire, because Wood says in reference to the grander design, "the warmth of this resolution at last abating, an humble simplicity took its place."

In pursuance of the modified design, the west wing was begun, but again some deviation from the design was made before its completion. This wing consisted of a principal and half-story, extending 172 ft. 8 in. in front by 34 ft. 4 in. in depth on the plinth course of stone. In the centre there was the hay-house, 20 ft. high, with a pigeon-house over it of the same altitude; four six-horse stables; three coach-houses, with a harness-room behind them, at one end; a barn at the other end; and proper granaries in so much of the half-story as was to be over the stables, coach-houses, and harness-rooms. The stables and hay-house were arched or vaulted over with stone, which was so intended from the first by the architect, who borrowed the idea from the stables of Mr. Hanbury, of Pontypool. The rest of the floorings and roof of the whole were intended to have been of timber, covered with Cornish slate. But in the extension of the building, Allen resolved to make use of nothing but stone for a covering for this wing of offices.¹

¹ This wing now constitutes a portion of the college.

This substitution of stone for timber disarranged the architect's plan, and, changing the material of the roof, not only interfered with the altitude of some of the offices, but also greatly interfered with the essential characteristics of the building itself. Of the external walls only that which fronts the south was faced with wrought freestone, and this was to have exhibited the Doric order in its plainest dress, but so high as to include the principal and half-story, those separated by a fascia. A tetrastyle frontispiece in the middle of the whole line before such an advance part of the building was to have contained two of the staircases, one on each side of the end of the hay-house, and at the same time appear as a proper basement of the pigeon-house, which was to have crowned the edifice with magnificence and beauty, for the basement extends 50 ft., and a square of that size in the middle of the building was to have been covered with a pyramidal roof, divided into two parts, and to have discovered the body of the crowning ornament. It will be seen, therefore, in what respect the change affected the edifice. The joists intended for the timber roof had such a projection given them in the design as would have afforded protection in wet weather to persons walking from one part of this wing of offices to the other; when, however, the ends of the joists came to be represented in stone, they were contracted to small corbels, of little use and less beauty, when considered as part of the crowning ornament to columns of the Doric order.

The stables were divided into six recessed stalls on every side, arched and lined with dressed stone. Allen treated his horses like gentlemen. They were richly caparisoned, and he always had four to his coach, in which he drove out with much state. Wood was not quite satisfied, however, with the stables; he wanted a little more magnitude, and would have preferred a recess at the end of each stall to contain a bin for each

horse.¹ This wing was finished about 1736 or 1737, for it must be observed that to follow Wood is like groping in the dark without a single ray of light in the shape of a date to guide us.² After the completion of the west wing the pavilion was to serve as an arch for coaches to drive under, and as a poultry and pigeon house. The structure was built and finished with wrought freestone; the lower part of it was composed of four hollow legs, each 9 ft. square by $13\frac{1}{2}$ ft. in length, every front containing an aperture of 16 ft. in breadth, all arched over. The body of the building was crowned at the altitude of $22\frac{1}{2}$ ft. with a cornice, surmounted by a plain attic, 6 ft. in height, supported by a pyramidal design, terminating in an octangular pedestal turret, 10 ft. in diameter, covered with a dome, the whole being finished with an ornament consisting of a base, ball, baluster, and vane, making the extreme height 59 ft. or 39 ft. above the vaulted arch for coaches. The cells necessary by the addition of a closet, which destroyed the continuity of the basement lines of the whole building, from the necessity it involved of placing the pavilion lower than was intended. Another consequence was that, the line having for the pigeons were made with wrought iron freestone. The poultry were similarly cared for in the low building, by which the west wing was united with the pavilion. It consisted of three rooms facing southward, with three apertures to every room, arched over, the whole being constructed of wrought freestone. Some deviation from the plan was rendered

¹ This great architect, in fact, was more careful about the horses than of their master. For in the main building—the centre—there is not a single good room.

² It may be well to state that the domain as well as the mansion during the occupancy of Mr. Thomas, from 1817 to 1827, suffered very much from parsimonious neglect. In 1829 Bishop Baines, of honoured memory, purchased the estate, and repaired, to some extent, the mischief done; and, we believe, it was he who built the stately flight of steps on the north side.

thus been broken, the architect felt no scruple in laying the foundation of the main central structure higher than was originally intended, and the bottom of the plinth was therefore 15 in. higher than that of the west wing. The building thus elevated stood upon the plinth course of stone, 147 ft. in length by 80 ft. in breadth, inclusive of the projections in front and rear; and consisted of basement, principal and chamber stories, with garrets taken out of the altitude of some of the rooms of the latter. The mansion was constructed of solid wrought freestone of very large dimensions, in equal courses both within and without, so that the walls were equally strong on both sides, and were able to support the superincumbent work without being liable to "buckle" under the weight. The rooms in the basement story were 12 ft. in altitude, but a narrow passage running through the middle of the house from end to end was lower by 1 ft.; the chimneys in the several rooms were dressed with architraves, some of which were crowned with their proper friezes and cornices all in freestone, and with the same material the door-cases next the passage were made, architraves being worked upon the external faces as the proper dress for the apertures. This passage, by being divided into five equal parts, regularly finished with freestone ornaments, became the beauty of the inside of the basement story, the rooms of which receive their light from square windows in the north front, but those on the south from oblong windows. It should be added, that not only the walls of the entire house, outside and inside, built of Bath stone of the best quality, carefully wrought in the sheds—every stone for its place—but the floors of the basement rooms were laid with the hard calcined shelly ragstone, which is the first bed or stratum, or, as Wood further says, the roof of the subterraneous quarries, the next stratum being the "Picking bed," which is not so hard and durable.

On this basement story was a servants' hall, a housekeeper's room, a butler's pantry, and a room for the footmen, a small-

beer cellar, a strong-beer cellar, wine-vault, laundry, bake-house, kitchen, scullery, larder, and pantry ; there were also a dairy, milk-room, with scullery, and there was an apartment set aside for w.c.'s, should "any such conveniences be wanted within the body of the house." The several rooms and passages were arched or vaulted over by stone, and the stairs were also made of stone, so that all the defects peculiar to plaster were effectually avoided in this almost uniquely constructed house. The hall extended from the front (in the south) to the rear of the house, and to the eastward of the hall there was a parlour, study, store-rooms, chapel, and back staircase ; to the westward a dining-room, drawing-room, bed-chamber, dressing-room, and principal staircase ; and to the northward a portico or grand pavilion. The altitude of this pavilion, as well as that of the chapel, was determined by the base of the room, but all the other rooms were covered over at 16 ft. in height, the whole of the architectural ornamentations being of Bath stone, though afterwards they were removed from the parlour and dining-room, which, to the disgust of Wood, were then lined with wood, the irate architect denouncing it as a "depredation." Some compensation, however, was vouchsafed to him by his being permitted to finish the whole of the upper stories, passages, and gallery (20 ft. high), as well as the chapel, with dressed stone. The chapel was of the Ionic order, sustaining the Corinthian. The parlour was finished in the Ionic order, and the hall, dining-room, principal staircase, and gallery were completed in Corinthian order. The portico, already mentioned, on the north front was a hexastyle, and it seems that, although divested of its beauty for the convenience of the garret windows, it was designed by Wood to excel in grandeur that which had just been executed by his old rival, Colin Campbell, at Wanstead. The portico consisted of Ionic columns supporting a Corinthian entablature. The columns were 3 ft. $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter, which exceed the Wanstead columns by $1\frac{1}{2}$ in., the

inter-columniation being what is called a *systylos* or systyle.¹ The entablature was carried all round the house with the exception of the west end, and here it was sacrificed to the exigencies of the windows. Each front was crowned by a handsome balustrade. The grounds from the terrace in front of the mansion sloped down to a lake, which was spanned by an exquisite Palladian bridge.

Ralph Allen was about the middle height, with handsome mouth, firmly set, and this gave him a rather severe expression; but it evinced nothing more than the depth and earnestness of his character, for no man was more sympathetic and capable of tender feeling for others. His ordinary dress was a brown "cut-away" coat of the period, long waistcoat with large pockets, the flaps of which were simply braided, white cambric neckerchief, fine leather "tights," silk stockings, and shoes; for dress, substitute velvet for cloth, and black silk for leather. Prior Park at Allen's death ceased to be what it had been. The society could no longer be kept up. Bishop Warburton, whose wife, the second Mrs. Allen's niece, resided there but little; and after the Bishop's death his widow, who married the Bishop's chaplain, the Rev. Stafford Smith, lived chiefly in Queen Square. Prior Park, after Bishop Warburton's death in 1779, became, either by arrangement or by inheritance, the residence of the first Viscount Hawarden, who married Mary, daughter of Philip Allen, Ralph Allen's brother. Lord Hawarden died in 1803, and was succeeded by Thomas Ralph, second Viscount Hawarden, who died without issue in 1807. With the death of this nobleman all direct connection of Prior Park with the Allen family came to an end.

¹ The meaning of this term is that the space between the columns is equivalent to two diameters of the shaft at the bottom, whilst the distance between each of the plinths on which the column or shaft rests is equivalent to its own diameter.

The estate known as Prior Park Estate, which at the dissolution passed by purchase into the hands of Humphrey Colles, was then transferred to Matthew Colthurst, and ultimately to Fulke Morley, from whom it descended by kinship to the Duke of Kingston. From the Duke it devolved through the female line to the Meadows family, who assumed the name of Pierrepont, the head of which family was created Earl Manvers. Now here comes the historical difficulty. In the schedule of monastic property, at the dissolution, besides the property, "Lyncomb cu' Wydcumbe and Holway," are given, with the value, and it seems clear, that the whole of "Wydcumbe" was comprehended in this schedule, but the whole did not pass to Colthurst, the Commissioners having "concealed," as we think, a part of this manor, together with much property in the city, intending, no doubt, that it should, when all danger was passed, be appropriated to ecclesiastical purposes. But the intention of the Commissioners was frustrated by a corrupt bargain.

In 1557, the Vicar of Stalls died, and no successor was appointed until 1584, when the Mayor and Corporation appointed the Rev. Sir R. Meredith to the united Rectory. John Chapman was Mayor. His name and that of his colleagues ought to live in local history. These gentlemen, with a profound sense of utilitarianism, evidently thought that if the sacred edifice were not worthy to be used to promote the objects for which it was built, it might be made subservient to the great and laudable purpose of enriching the treasury of the city, or, perchance, their own pockets. They obtained leases from their worthy Rector of the precincts of the Abbey as well as other property (most of which has been alienated for ever from the Church). Around the Abbey they built houses, dens, shops, taverns, so closely that they hugged her as if it were in a tight, unholy embrace, which for two hundred and fifty years polluted and disgraced her very *life* (if the word may be used). The public road leading to and from

the east and west was blocked, and by degrees the north aisle of the Abbey itself became the recognised avenue for foot traffic, which defiled the sacred building for nearly a century, until Marshal Wade made at his own cost a passage through the buildings on the north from east to west, which was called after his name, "Wade's Passage."

This John Chapman was the ancestor of Scarborough Chapman, who died early in the last century, leaving an only daughter, to whom he bequeathed the identical property (with all its accretions), which was leased to his ancestor. And this brings us to the first Philip Bennet, connected with Bath, who married Scarborough Chapman's only surviving daughter and heiress.¹ A brief genealogical statement respecting the Bennet family, all knowledge of whom and the origin of whose classic mansion has been so strangely forgotten, may restore a lost and interesting chapter in our local history.

Philip Bennet, the first of the name in Bath, lord of the manors of Maperton and South Brewham, Somerset, was the eldest son of Philip Bennet, of South Brewham, fifth in descent from John Bennet, or Bennet of Heytesbury, eldest son of John Bennet, or Norton Bavant, by Anne, daughter and co-heiress of Thomas Strode, of Maperton. He had several brothers and sisters, most of whom are buried at Maperton, from none of whom proceeded issue except from Mary. By her marriage with William Burleton are descended the present family of Burleton-Bennet. Philip Bennet married at Widcombe, August 29, 1702, Jane (as above stated), only daughter of Scarborough Chapman, and thus became possessed of Widcombe manor and advowson, and of much property in and about Bath.

It is clear that the first Philip Bennet and Scarborough Chapman, and other Chapmans before him, lived at the Manor House. This house was built by Inigo Jones, in 1658, for the

¹ A son and an elder daughter died in youth and were buried in the Abbey.

grandson of John Chapman. A portion of the old house is incorporated with the present building, as a careful inspection will show. Philip Bennet died in 1722, and (with his wife, who survived him only a few weeks) is buried at Maperton, leaving seven children. Of these the eldest, Philip, succeeded to the estates in Somersetshire. Robert, of Shaftesbury, and Thomas, lieutenant in Lascelles' Regiment, both died unmarried. Anne (Allen's legatee) and Susan both died in old age, and were buried at Bathampton. Mary married — Dodington, M.P., and died without issue; Jane married Philip Allen, by whom she had a daughter Mary (to whom her uncle, Ralph Allen, bequeathed £10,000); she married, 1766, Lord Hawarden, and died in 1775, having issue Thomas Ralph and two daughters, the elder of whom married George Hay Dawkins-Pennant, of Penrhyn Castle, and the younger, William Ralph Cartwright, M.P., of Aynhoe, Northants. Thomas Ralph succeeded to the barony in 1803, and died, without issue, in 1807.

Returning to Philip Bennet (the second of Bath), who, for reasons difficult to find out, is said to have been the prototype of Squire Western. He married, first, Anne, daughter of Thomas Esteourt (of the Gloucestershire family), who died S.P.; and, secondly, Mary, sole daughter and heiress of Thomas Hallam,¹ of Clacton and Tollesbury, by whom he acquired large estates in Essex, in King's County, and in Waterford, in Ireland. He was M.P. for Shaftesbury in 1734, but was unseated on petition.

It was in, or about, 1735,² Philip Bennet built the present

¹ In the settlements of this marriage Ralph Allen was one of the trustees. The quarterings of this lady's arms are on the cornice of Widcombe House.

² Some curious errors have been made by local critics on this house. One writer, in noticing Mr. Trail's *Two Centuries of Bath*, in *The*

mansion, bearing his arms, with which were incorporated also those of his two wives. The Bennet crest surmounts the pillar at each side of the principal entrance.

That Philip Bennet was an educated and cultured gentleman, the taste and judgment exhibited in this house would amply attest. His handwriting was singularly clear, delicate, and characteristic, and there is no doubt that he was a highly cultivated gentleman, whatever may have been his failings in later life, after Fielding was dead.¹ His acquaintance with Fielding was more extensive than in "Historic Houses" we were able to state. The cottage at Twerton in which Fielding lived for a short period (certainly not more than a few weeks, and then only as a lodger) is still, even on that account, an object of interest to visitors, but there is every reason to believe that a considerable correspondence was kept up between Bennet

Illustrated Magazine, pointing out the error therein contained as to the birthplace of Sir. T. Lawrence, says truly that Widecombe House was not built by Inigo Jones, and adds, "It was erected for Philip Bennet, about 1770, probably being either by the younger Wood or Baldwin." This is sheer guess-work, and not clever guess-work. Philip Bennet, referred to, died in 1761. The younger Wood was but a sapling, and Baldwin was not born when the house was built. We do not know who the architect was. If it were Wood the elder, he would have recorded the fact in his book, but he does not even refer to the house. Its beauty, the carving of the arms, the dignity and fine proportions of the crested pillars, and the skilful disposition of the outbuildings, display the consummate art of the architect and the taste of his employer.

¹ If Fielding had been capable of holding up a friend to contempt and ridicule, whose hospitality and friendship he had experienced, it is clear that the misconduct of Bennet between the period when he ceased to represent Bath, in 1747, and his death, in 1761, for the most part was unknown to Fielding, and in itself was wholly unlike the vices and vulgar coarseness which made up the character of Squire Western.

and Fielding, which was preserved at Rougham, by a descendant of the former, until a recent period, and is still in the possession of the family. One or more of the letters was asking or returning thanks for a loan of money advanced by Bennet.

Fielding's sister, Sarah, resided in what was then the small cottage close to the large house ;¹ and, apart from all other motives, he was naturally drawn to Bath to visit this excellent woman, to whom he was much attached, and of whom he had every reason to be proud. She was richly endowed with intellectual gifts, and the moral graces of her character and the charms of her conversation made her a special favourite with Ralph Allen and the circle at Prior Park, as testified by Graves, and by the complimentary legacy of £100 bequeathed to her by Allen. The tradition in the Bennet family is that Fielding frequently stayed at Widcombe House during his visits to Bath, and that portions, at least, of "*Tom Jones*" were written in the room invariably assigned to him on those occasions—namely, the room with the oval window in the centre of the pediment, in the south front.

Philip Bennet was, through the influence of Allen, chosen by the Corporation in 1741 to represent the city in Parliament, as the colleague of Marshal Wade, but he retired in 1747.² Bennet's second wife died in 1739, leaving an only son, also Philip, and a daughter, who died unmarried in 1784. There is little doubt that shortly after the death of his wife, Bennet lived extravagantly, and at a later period with little regard to moral rectitude ; five years before his death he lived away from Bath altogether. He sold his Maperton and South Brewham properties ; and it is probable that to these passages in his life and other causes is to be attributed the subsequent comparative obscurity of the family in Bath, and he seems to

¹ She died in a small cottage in Bathwick Street.

² Bennet really belonged to the Tory party, but a strong sense of expediency induced him to take the other side.

have been the last Bennet who actively identified himself with the city and its affairs. At his death in 1761, he bequeathed all his moveable property, including the family pictures, amongst which there was a fine portrait of himself, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, as well as the splendid plate, to the woman who had been his mistress. An effort was made by the family to recover these treasures, but without success. Amongst the plate was a silver table standing on lions, and a series of the Cæsars' heads, enamelled on silver.

The only son left by Philip Bennet was heir to the Widcombe and Tollesbury estates, as well as to the Irish property. He married a lady named Hand, but he died in 1774, aged 40, leaving an infant son, Philip. After this lady lost her husband she lived only a few months at Widcombe, and with her son went to reside at Fordham, near Bury St. Edmunds, in order to be near her father who lived at, and was the owner of, Cheveley, in Cambridgeshire, of which property she ultimately became co-heiress. This son never lived at Widcombe, but let the mansion to a succession of tenants. He married the only child and heiress of Mr. Roger Kedington, of Rougham Hall. In 1812 he sold the most part of the Widcombe estate, including the house, to add to his Rougham¹ property, the only portion not sold at the same time being the "Glass House Farm," a small farm on Odd Down, so that the Bennets were connected with Bath for 110 years.

WOOD, THE ELDER.

The influence acquired by Wood, through Allen, soon led him to carry out his great schemes ; and long before 1755, Bath outside the walls was larger and more important than

¹ The squire at Rougham at the present time is Philip Bennet, and he is the thirteenth Philip Bennet in direct succession. The Philip, who was the first of Bath, was the sixth of the Philippians ; and through this gentleman the family, whatever the antiquity of the Bennets beyond the first Philip may be, trace their lineage through the Chapmans for more than three centuries.

Bath within the walls.¹ It may be said, indeed, that the walls had become an anachronism and their continued existence impossible, but it cannot be denied that in removing them the most needless and ruthless vandalism was perpetrated. Some portions of the walls, and many of the old houses, might have been preserved. Perhaps, historically speaking, a generation that could not appreciate the importance of the Roman Baths and the expediency of preserving them, was not likely to care much for old houses, however picturesque and beautiful, and an old wall, which were the links between the past, the present, and the future. They were "a gift beyond the reach of art ; they were eloquently silent." Wood, we believe, was not responsible for the havoc and needless destruction, although in his work he makes only a contemptuous reference to the Roman Baths, and says little or nothing of the old Elizabethan mansions, except what was not historically true. In his preface he generalized without much regard to accuracy, from which misleading inferences were drawn. On this preface Lord Macaulay in his History based his eloquent chapter on Bath—as eloquent as it is exaggerated and historically erroneous. The meanest lodgings, occupied by the low adventurers, and gamblers, and fortune-seekers, are described as the average accommodation for the aristocratic invalid and the wealthy pleasure-seeker. This is the very reverse of the fact. There were some sixty or seventy commodious houses in

¹ Some portions of these walls, if not of Roman construction, were composed of Roman materials, and contained Roman sculpture. De Foe, in his tour of Great Britain, says that some of the upper parts of the walls were repaired with the ruins of Roman buildings, the lewis holes being still in many of the stones, and, in some cases, Roman inscriptions were sawn across to fit the size of the place. It is needful to guard our readers against a possible error. De Foe's book was published in 1725 ; he died in 1731, but there have been many editions published since his death, and in consulting either of these editions it is difficult to know what is De Foe's and what the later writers'. The first edition, therefore, is *the* edition for students to consult.

various parts of the city, occupied by officers of the Corporation, physicians, lawyers, etc., who let out apartments which were replete with substantial comforts of the not least luxurious age in our city. Then the inns, though rough, were comfortable, and many of them large—The Bear, to wit; these were the resorts of the bucks who had more money than culture—who “deeply put the fashion on” in the days when Nash was king. The class of men and women, to whom Wood refers, who occupied the mean and squalid lodgings at twelve shillings per week, were low, impudent Irishmen, with a large sprinkling of Welshmen, whose pursuits were of the earth earthy, and whose instinctive scent, in the happy hunting-ground, was keen when an heiress was to be caught, or a rich fool to be plundered in the hells considerably provided by the generous Mr. Nash and his confederates. This class of “men of the time” were not always well to the front, many of them having wardrobes which did not admit of a frequent change of linen, and were condemned to Tom Tiddler’s ground until the laundress vouchsafed to wash and “get up” the only shirt they each respectively possessed. But *Nil desperandum* was their motto, and when fortune obstinately turned her back upon them, and the laundress failed them, they dispensed with the shirt, and some of them did not disdain to don a “dickey.” When the jade Fortune was inexorably cruel, and despair took possession of them, they either returned again to “eat the leek” in Wales, to chewing “the food of bitter fancy” in Erin’s Isle, whose shores they should never have deserted; or to seek that “poor-souled piece of heroism, self-slaughter.”

The fact is indisputable that the state of society in Bath was rotten to the very core. There was not a vice which did not prevail. It varied in degree rather than in kind, according to the social status and position of the various sections into which society was divided. Every form of gambling was practised, until the Legislature, almost in vain, attempted to

cope with the evil. No sooner was it attacked in one form than, Protean-like, it assumed new forms and presented new attitudes. It was an evil age, of which Smollett has given us a striking picture:—

✓ “About a dozen years ago, many decent families restricted to small fortunes, besides those that came hither on the score of health, were tempted to settle at Bath, where they could live comfortably, and even make a genteel appearance, at a small expense. But the madness of the times has made the place too hot for them, and they are now obliged to think of other migrations. Some have already fled to the mountains of Wales, and others have retired to Exeter. Thither, no doubt, they will be followed by the flood of luxury and extravagance, which will drive them from place to place to the very Land’s End; and then, I suppose, they will be obliged to ship themselves to some other country. Bath is become a mere sink of profligacy and extortion. Every article of housekeeping is raised to an enormous price, a circumstance no longer to be wondered at, when we know that every petty retainer of fortune piques himself upon keeping a table, and thinks it is for the honour of his character to wink at the knavery of his servants, who are in a confederacy with the market-people, and of consequence pay whatever they demand. Here is now a mushroom of opulence who pays a cook seventy guineas a week for furnishing him with one meal a day. This portentous frenzy is becoming so contagious that the very rabble and refuse of mankind are infected. I have known a negro-driver from Jamaica pay over-night to the master of one of the rooms, sixty-five guineas for tea and coffee to the company, and leave Bath next morning in such obscurity that not one of his guests had the slightest idea of his person, or even made the slightest inquiry about his name. Incidents of this kind are frequent, and every day teems with fresh absurdities which are too gross to make a thinking man merry.”

There is no doubt that “Humphrey Clinker” may be

regarded as Smollett's autobiography, so far as it relates to Bath. Neither Sir Walter Scott nor Thackeray fully recognizes the fact, but the initials indicative of names and places leave no doubt on the subject to any one fairly familiar with the social condition of our city at that period. Sir Walter, referring to "Humphrey Clinker," says that he wrote and prepared it for the press in 1770, in a village situated on the side of a mountain overlooking the sea, near Leghorn, a romantic and salutary abode, and adds, "like music, 'sweetest in the close,' it is the most pleasing of his compositions," and was, he informs us, published in 1771. However just the criticism, the date is erroneous. The first volume of the first edition of "Humphrey Clinker" was published in 1761,¹ and there can be little doubt that Smollett's visit to Bath took place about 1754, and that he had carefully noted the various characters and circumstances he had met with during his visit, and worked them up into the amusing and realistic form in which they are so charmingly described in "Humphrey Clinker." Thackeray says :—"He did not invent much, as I fancy, but had the keenest perceptive faculty, and described what he saw with wonderful relish and delightful, broad humour." That peculiar faculty is more strikingly illustrated in "Humphrey Clinker," perhaps, than in any other of his works ; or it will appear so to those who study the book in its relations to Bath. Thackeray's opinion of "Humphrey Clinker" is that it is "the most laughable story that has ever been written since the goodly art of novel-writing began.

¹ It is probable, or we may say certain, that before the publication of the later editions Smollett had paid a second visit to Bath. In the first edition, in referring to the Circus, he says, erroneously, "the same artist who planned the Circus has likewise projected a Crescent." Now, in the later editions he refers to Derrick, the M.C., who did not accede to that office until after the Crescent was built. The Circus was designed by the elder Wood, but the work was executed by the younger, by whom the Crescent was designed and built.

Winifred Jenkins and Tabitha Bramble must keep Englishmen on the grin for ages yet to come ; and in their letters and the story of their lives there is a perpetual fount of sparkling laughter, as inexhaustible as Bladud's Well."

Every reader knows that Humphrey Clinker himself never appears in the story until after Matthew Bramble and his party leave Bath ; and indeed throughout the story he is not the foremost, although intended as a typical, character, and turns out to be the illegitimate son of the squire, Matthew Bramble. Smollett, it must be admitted, on the whole, did not admire the city. He had known it thirty years before, during his youth, and he dislikes the change. He, in a certain sense, took things as he found them. It does not appear that he knew anything, or perhaps he did not seek to know anything, of that other phase of social life which existed altogether apart from the scenes of folly, extravagance, and recklessness which he depicts with such matchless felicity. His judgment on the new city and its architecture is most unfavourable, but to some extent that may be accounted for by the incomplete state in which he saw it ; at any rate, that judgment has been reversed by the consensus of opinion during the century which has elapsed since Smollett's time. Moreover, it must be observed that the work of development was still progressing, many of the finest portions of the city not having been begun.

"I was impatient to see the boasted improvements in architecture for which the upper parts of the town have been so much celebrated, and t'other day I made a circuit of all the new buildings. The Square, though irregular, is on the whole pretty well laid out, spacious, open, and airy ; and, in my opinion, by far the most wholesome and agreeable situation in Bath, especially the upper side of it ; but the avenues to it are mean, dirty, dangerous, and indirect. Its communication with the Baths is through the yard of an inn (The Bear), where the poor trembling valetudinarian is carried in a chair, betwixt the heels of a double row of horses, wincing under the

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currycombs of grooms and postillions, over and above the hazard of being obstructed or overturned by the carriages which are continually making their exit or their entrance. I suppose after some chairmen have been maimed, and a few lives lost by these accidents, the Corporation will think in earnest about providing a more safe and commodious passage. The Circus is a pretty bauble, contrived for show, and looks like *Vespasian's amphitheatre* outside in."

Few will admit the justice of this unfavourable criticism, and it is only fair to Smollett to say that the works he refers to were unfinished, and, to use a common phrase, the new city was not "rounded off." It may also be stated that the "avenues" have been all removed or entirely changed.

It is, moreover, to be remarked that Smollett never, directly or indirectly, makes allusion to *Prior Park*. He must have seen it, because at that period it was in the zenith of its beauty and perfection. It was the centre of attraction to the eminent visitors to Bath, and was always crowded by distinguished friends of the genial and beloved host. Can it be that Smollett, who was the most formidable literary champion of the Tory party, was neglected by Allen, or that he declined to hold any intercourse with the man who was the Squire Allworthy of his Whig rival's (Fielding) novel of "*Tom Jones*"? Smollett was, at times, savage and bitter to an unwarrantable degree in his political contests, but he was forgiving and magnanimous when the battle ceased. Allen, besides being tolerant and just, was eminently polite and free from party bitterness. What was it, then, that kept these two eminent men apart?

It is easy to generalize about the personal virtues of a man, and the part he has or may have taken in the promotion of the local interests of a town in which he has lived, and to which he owed his worldly prosperity. The "*Man of Ross*," in the estimation of all Ross people, is the best of all departed philanthropists, and no one can think the worse of the Russians

for being proud of the memory of John Kyrle, not so much for the extent of his benefactions as for the manner and spirit in which they were conferred, and for the unfaltering energy he gave through his whole life to do good to his native town. The work was enduring, the best a philanthropist can do. With very limited means, he abridged and limited his own necessities, in order that he might set an example of frugality, and raise a monument of his bounty which should be a perpetual incentive to his townsmen to well-doing for ever. But John Kyrle was a philanthropist and nothing more—a great and good one, doubtless, and for all time he will be what Pope designated him, “The Man of Ross.”

In Ralph Allen we have the type of a man of a wholly different order; we have a man with great creative faculties, and a nature full of sweetness and goodwill to his species. It may almost be said of him and his great work, in the slightly altered language of Longfellow—

“All the means of action—

The shapeless mass, the materials—

Lay everywhere about us. What we needed

Was the celestial fire to change the flint

Into transparent crystal, bright and clear.

That fire was genius.”

This, if not literally, is substantially true. Those who feel an interest in Bath, and to whom its growth and progress is worth a little study and reflection, must go back something like a century and three-quarters, and we will accompany them on the journey, if they will permit us to monopolise the conversation. A glance at the map of 1600 and at that of 1700¹ will show how insignificant had been the growth of the century. The city was still for the most part confined within the walls, and

¹ The superficial observer will notice an apparent difference, but the only difference is in the advance made in the construction and engraving of the later maps.

the population had but slightly increased. All the best houses in the seventeenth century were those that were built in the reign of Elizabeth, and they were for the most part in the possession of the city officials and the medical men. But they were fine old roomy mansions, in which ample accommodation was found for the residents, and spare rooms for distinguished visitors (who came for the waters) as lodgers. Amongst the citizens there were few, if any, independent gentry, as we now understand the term. The houses were so built that in Westgate Street, Stall Street, Cheap Street, they left only the space of a few feet in the centre of the road. As were the streets in the time of Elizabeth so they continued to be in the time of Charles II. They were narrow, ill-paved, dirty, and could only be traversed on foot, and here and there on horseback. From the time of the construction of the mediæval walls the level of the city had in parts actually risen to the top of the ramparts by reason of the accumulation of dirt thrown into the streets. Sceptics on the point will find the statement fully confirmed by a glance at the old postern doorway, still standing, and the locality at the time referred to was, it must be remembered, in respect of cleanliness, the most highly favoured in the city. The distant commerce of the city was carried on (see Lyncombe) by the use of the pack-horse, whilst the local business in coals, grain, and domestic supplies was almost exclusively carried on by the use of donkeys.

The roads were the great historical highways,¹ and although, at the period in question, they had become much dilapidated and almost ruined, they led directly to the centres of our supplies—they clearly marked out the ancient ways; but artfully and skilfully paved as they were by the Romans, and as they were to some extent kept up in later times, they had ceased to be roads in the sense in which we think and speak

¹ Described in another part.

of roads in the present day.¹ In still later times, when the broad-wheel waggons were invented, they did not travel to London on the Roman roads, except on certain parts, but through wide expanses of open country, best adapted to the season, and very much according to the skill and will of the drivers, the tracks being to some extent indicated by rough landmarks. The first roads of which we have any account were the great trunk-roads, constructed by the Roads Commissioners, but they were very rugged, and did not admit of rapid travelling even down to the close of the last century. The first Act of Parliament for establishing new and systematic roads was passed about 1640, but the result was not satisfactory, and travellers often preferred the "old ways" to the new roads, which were "narrow, darkened with trees, intersected with ruts and many swamps."² The next Act was

¹ The Fosse, which evidently crosses all the middle part of England, and is to be seen and known (though in no place plainer than here) quite from Bath to Warwick, and thence to Leicester, to Newark, to Lincoln, and on to Burton, upon the banks of the Humber. We observe also how several cross-roads, as ancient as the Fosse, joined it, or branched out of it; some of which the people have by ancient usage, though corruptly, called also Fosses: for example, the Akeman Street, which is an ancient Saxon road leading from Buckinghamshire through Oxfordshire to the Fosse, and so to Bath; this joins the Fosse between Burford and Cirencester. Also Grimesdyke, from Oxfordshire, Wattlesbank, or Aves Ditch, from the same, and the Wold-way, also called the Fosse, crossing from Gloucester to Cirencester.—*De Foe, about 1725.*

² On the visit of Princess Anne, in 1692, she used what was then commonly called a machine, in which she attempted to ascend Lansdown. We cannot from the present state of the road judge the difficulty of overcoming the scarp, which was removed in the making of that road. The "machine" was cumbersome and heavy, and the Princess became much alarmed; her coachman stopping to give the horses breath, and the coach wanting a "dragstaff," it ran back in spite of the coachman's skill, the horses refused to strain the harness again, or "pull together," putting the guards behind in great confusion. The servants at length stopped the carriage (and the confusion) by putting their shoulders to

in 1670, followed by that of 1674, when locomotion became somewhat more practicable and less dangerous. The parish roads which were begun about this time were as bad as they could be. But it must be observed that, in the earlier as well as later times, no roads in England were comparable with the Bath road, one branch of which went through Chippenham and the other through Devizes, thence both to Marlborough and to London, through the most exquisite scenery conceivable.

✓ To understand more distinctly the position of Bath at the close of the seventeenth and beginning of the eighteenth century, we must request you, kind readers, to go with us to the suburbs, upon the hills and to look down upon the "small and mean city" encircled by walls, some portions of which were dilapidated and other portions hidden by refuse and dirt, the accumulations of centuries. The heights presented a rugged, bare appearance, being little cultivated, and unrelieved by foliage, except in some spots in which Nature was capable of taking care of herself, or in the localities in which were situate the seats of the squires of the day. Just outside the walls the meadows in summer—then the season—were covered with rich verdure, and the citizens and visitors enjoyed them for exercise and recreation.

But, gentle and patient readers, all this was about to undergo great and important changes, physically, morally, and socially, and one of the most remarkable phenomena of the age in relation to Bath is the fact that there were two elements

the wheels. This incident was remembered by the Princess after she had become Queen, on her second visit in 1702, nor was it forgotten by the city and municipality, for with unusual energy they, at short notice, provided for the safety of her Majesty and her machine, by widening and levelling the old bridle road from the down into Weston into the Via Julia, thence into the Fosse Road to the North Gate, where she was met by Bush, the Mayor, the Municipality, and 200 ladies of the city.—Hyde's "The Royal Mail." [It was the Westgate, not the Northgate.]

coincidentally working together whose objects and results, if they did not assume absolute antagonism, were without sympathy, and between which there was no moral cohesion. The old traditions were losing their hold upon the public mind. The puritanism, pietism, and hypocrisy of the Cromwellian epoch produced the unblushing vices and shameless profligacy which characterised the reign of Charles II., and gradually the results of this moral decadence infected the whole nation. It assumed various phases in various parts, according to the moral soil in which the seeds of evil fell. In Bath the elements were peculiar; people began to gather together for an ostensible purpose, which was not the real one. The bulk of them sought excitement and pleasure, and they cared very little either as to its nature or its tendency.

May we request you to follow us through the "throngs," which will lead us into the Grove and thence into the Bowling Green? (afterwards Harrison's Walks). That big booth which you behold is the great arcana of hidden mysteries, into the inner recesses of which we could now take you, but we will content ourselves with giving you a transient glance at the more common and vulgar enjoyments which were the first development of that peculiar inversion of nature when the brains descended into the heels, and men and women ceased to be anything more than the mere votaries of self-indulgence and capering vagaries.

We lift that curtain, and are at once in the midst of the incipient stages of Beaudom, Ladydom, and M.C.dom. You see that middle-sized man at the end of the tent on a slight elevation, under a canopy of common material; he is dressed in a square-cut coat, a vast neckerchief, tied in a large bow, much frilled and full in the centre; his legs are encased in breeches or pantaloons of a dark material, over which are drawn top boots. That gentleman is Capt. Webster. As he moves you perceive he falters a little—yes, he has been drinking, but he swaggers and brings his feet down as if all his

enemies were there, and he is resolved to crush them by the concentrated vigour of his boot-heels. He arranges his forces—men and women—the former arrayed very much like himself, their features being painted evidently by the same artist who has done such justice to their leader—the brandy-bottle ; the latter resemble that licentious queen whose reputation was immoral, and whose evil deeds brought her, where it will bring many of those excited, painted beauties—to the dogs. The two musicians strike up and the dance begins, and, as you observe, magnanimous reader, no one ever witnessed such an exhibition of frantic energy, kicking up of legs, swaying of arms, and stamping of feet to the tune of the fiddle and the clarionet. We can find but one expression to describe the scene—it was a moral vertigo. This was the first distinct evolution from the earlier phenomena to which reference has been made, and it is itself, in its turn, the element out of which was to be evolved, in a more advanced, though in a less coarse and revolting form, the life and habits of the votaries of King Nash, of which we have already endeavoured to give a description.

Writing as Matthew Bramble to his friend Dr. Lewis, Smollett ironically says of Bath:—"altered it is, without all doubt ; but then it is altered for the better ; a truth which, perhaps, you would own without hesitation, if you yourself was not altered for the worse." "This place," he goes on to say, "which Nature and Providence seem to have intended as a resource from distemper and disquiet, is become the very centre of racket and dissipation ;" and yet we find many still contending that Nash, who provided all the materials for this devilry, was the "maker of Bath." Smollett saw the rottenness of the whole thing, for he adds:—"Instead of that peace, tranquillity, and ease, so necessary to those who labour under bad health, weak nerves, and irregular spirits, . . . we have nothing but noise, tumult, and hurry, with the fatigue and slavery of maintaining a ceremonial more stiff, formal, and oppressive

than the etiquette of a German Elector." This was the pith of the whole matter. This was the abominable formality and pretext under the shadow of which the organised villainy flourished—a villainy which began, continued, and ended with Nash. The general notion is that if society were tainted and corrupt, it was divided by distinctions as marked as they are at the present time, and in a sense it was so; but in reality all classes who had the power of the purse could obtain admission to the assemblies, the public rooms, and the gaming hells. Such was the composition of what was called the fashionable company of Bath, that the inconsiderable proportion of well-bred people were lost in the mob of impudent plebeians, who had neither understanding nor judgment, nor the least idea of propriety and decorum, and seemed to enjoy nothing so much as an opportunity of insulting their betters. The Press was impotent, and everything conspired to render any reform impossible, because the god of breeches-pocketdom was omnipotent. As Smollett said, this will continue "until the streams that swell the stream of this irresistible torrent of folly and extravagance shall either be exhausted or turned into other channels by incidents and events which I do not pretend to foresee. This, I own, is a subject on which I cannot write with any degree of patience; for the mob is a monster I never could abide, either in its head, tail, midriff, or members. I detest the whole of it as a mass of ignorance, presumption, malice, and brutality." This is not flattering as regards the "good old times" when Nash was king, of which we hear so much, and which some people want to come over again.

Now, we will ask you to turn with us to look upon another scene, and to contemplate the other side of the picture to which we have adverted. It can scarcely be seriously contended that any great city of the first rank in beauty and residential importance like Bath was danced and gambled into existence. There were natural advantages in position, climate, priceless thermal waters, minerals near and around, which had been either neglected altogether or allowed to lapse into abeyance.

As a matter of fact, the waters were in less use and repute in 1700 than they were fifty years before. The stone quarries were worked only in the most feeble manner, and the chief uses to which the freestone was put was in the manufacture of small ornaments for gardens, crests, vases, etc. In this way a large trade was carried on, but as to building there was little or none. Greenway, who had accumulated wealth in the trade referred to, was the first, in 1720, to employ the Bath stone in building a house of any pretensions to architectural excellence, and this enterprise was, according to his own showing, more for the purpose of promoting the sale of the stone ornaments than of developing the quarrying of the stone for great building operations, and, consequently, the extension of the city. It seems that at this house (the Garrick's Head¹) was an experiment to test the stone and its adaptability to the building of large houses ; very general ignorance prevailed as to its uses in earlier times.

TRANSITION PERIOD.

The time was at hand, as we have endeavoured to show, when Bath was to come under the enchanter's wand. Ralph Allen, from 1715 to 1727, was known only as a valued citizen, who lived frugally, and who had devised and successfully carried out the cross-posts system.² The man

¹ This house in St. John's Court was the residence of Nash for many years, and afterwards of Mrs. Delany. At present it is partly obscured by the *atrium* of the theatre. Some years before the death of Nash he removed into the next house, the handsome entrance to which is at the gable end, and in this house he died.

² It must be remembered that the system not only substituted post-boys on horses for "foot-runners," but it revolutionized the Post-office organization. The cross-posts consisted of a series of intersecting routes, the bags being interchanged at different stages, all converging to their respective main lines of transmission to long distances. It must be remembered that long after the imperfect roads were constructed the heavy traffic was done *via canal*.

who possessed the brain to conceive and the energy to carry out this great plan was already a benefactor to his country. What he was in this sense to his country he was shortly to become in a special sense to the city of his adoption. He found it, as a whole, mean, squalid, stagnant ; he left it the most beautiful city in the empire, a city thought by many to be worthy of comparison in external beauty with Florence itself, though essentially differing in character. If Dante, and the great divines and painters "made" Florence, so the single-minded, noble-hearted Allen may be said to have "made" Bath. But we must not be unjust to Wood.

Recurring to Smollett, he would not have been true to his literary instincts, and the consummate art of which Scott and Thackeray speak, if he had not invested Julia Melford and her brother J. Melford, with attributes different from his own. Julia describes what she sees and as it appears to her, and a very amusing picture she paints ; and of course her maid, Winifred Jenkins, relates all the by-play of high life below stairs. "I have," she says, "already made very creditable connexions in this ere place, where, to be sure, we have the very squintascence of satiety." Indeed, she was a very close observer. "I have seen," she remarks, with a fine instinct, "all the fine shows of Bath, the Prades, the Squires, and the Circles, the Crashet, the Hottagon, and Bloody Buildings, and Harry King's Row."¹ The squire's sister, Tabitha Bramble, sees everything from the selfish and marriageable point of view. Writing to the housekeeper at Brambleton Hall, she observes, "I think everything runs cross at Brambleton Hall. You say the gander has broke the eggs, which

¹ The nomenclature of the Parades, the Squares, the Circus, the Crescent, the Octagon Chapel, and Bladud Buildings is unchanged, but other parts were changed from row to buildings : as, for instance, Harlequin Row to Paragon Buildings (now the Paragon, including Axford Buildings, formerly Row), Prince's Row to Buildings, Vineyards, Bladud Buildings, &c.

is a phenomenon I don't understand. Then you tell me the thunder has soured two barrels of bear in the seller, but how the thunder should get there, when the seller was double-locked, I can't comprehend." The Irish gentleman made love to the ancient maiden, and Bath, therefore, is a paragon of perfection. The love she so ardently seeks she would deny to others. "I hope," she writes to Guillim, the housekeeper, "you'll take care there is no waste ; and have an eye to the maids. I think they may go very well without bear in the hot weather—it serves to inflame the blood and set them agog after the men : water will make them fair, and keep them cool and tamperit." Tabitha was a type of the ancient "Bath beauties" of the day. Vain, vulgar, arrogant, and selfish, she assumed all the virtues, which that kind of fashionable dragon was wont to do. The niece is charming, and her description of the bathing is full of fun and lifelike reality :—

"At eight in the morning we go in *deshabille* to the Pump-room, which is crowded like a Welsh fair ; and there you see the highest quality and the lowest trades-folks jostling each other without ceremony—hail fellow, well met. The noise of the music playing in the gallery, the heat and flavour of such a crowd, and the hum and buzz of their conversation, gave me the headache and vertigo the first day ; but afterwards all these things became familiar, and even agreeable. Right under the Pump-room windows is the King's Bath—a huge cistern, where you see the patients sitting up to their necks in hot water. The ladies wear jackets and petticoats of brown linen, with chip hats, in which they fix their handkerchiefs to wipe the sweat from their faces ; but truly, whether it is owing to the steam that surrounds them, or the heat of the water, or the nature of the dress, or all these causes together, they looked so flushed and so frightful that I always turn my eyes another way. My aunt, who says every person of fashion should make her appearance in the bath as well as in the Abbey Church, contrived a cap with cherry-colour ribbons to

suit her complexion, and obliged Win. (Winifred Jenkins) to attend her yesterday morning in the water. But really her eyes were so red that they made mine water, as I viewed her from the Pump-room; and as for poor Win., who wore a hat trimmed with blue, and what betwixt her wan complexion and fear, she looked like the ghost of some pale maiden who had drowned herself for love. When she came out of the bath she took assafoetida and was fluttered all day, so that she could hardly help from going into hysterics. But her mistress says it will do her good, and poor Win. curtsies, with the tears in her eyes. For my part, I content myself with drinking about half a pint of the water every morning."

The great building operations of the elder Wood, which were begun in 1727,¹ and which may be said to have culmin-

¹ It was in the year 1727 that Wood conceived a grand design for the Grove. In this design he proposed to save a part of the City Wall which bounded the eastern side. With the exception of the locality outside the Wall, extending from the West Gate to Nowhere-lane, the Grove was the vilest sink of dirt and iniquity. It was in fact, as Woods says, "The common resort for the rabble of the whole city." The first building designed was Thayer's or Lindsay's Assembly-house, which formed a part of a general block of buildings in the Grove. Already Ralph Allen was enlarging and beautifying his residence in Lilliput Alley, and laying out his pretty garden. The house as we see it now was only the centre of the group, one of the wings being the old Post-office, which he enlarged and raised a story, the north facade of which may still be seen from the narrow passage on the north side of Mr. Fortt's wine cellars, and the south front in Lilliput Alley. The design as to the Grove was on a large and grand scale, the two levels being subservient to its novelty and beauty. The wall was to have been preserved, and to have served for that of an area before the houses; and upon that Wall was to have been placed a row of columns, which was to have supported the chamber floor of the superstructure, as well as the front wall of the principal and half story in that part of the building. This wall was to have been adorned with a second order, all the apertures dressed in the richest manner, and the whole crowned with a handsome balustrade. Wood says:—"Caprice and ignorance

ated in the design of the Circus, which was completed after his death, could not have been undertaken without the assistance, countenance, and co-operation of Allen. We do not mean that Allen found the capital for Wood, but whilst the latter was left free and unfettered in the prosecution of his great enterprises, he was drawing a large income as the chief professional adviser of his patron ; he was superintending the development and the working of the great stone quarries, for which Allen found the capital and the market. Allen was his first patron when he employed Wood upon his city house, and supported him against all comers, because he discerned in him the genius to conceive and the qualities to carry out the great plan of a new and magnificent city. If he met with obstruction and opposition, which oftentimes compelled him to modify and sometimes to mar if not destroy the beauty and completeness of his designs, he was sustained in his resolute energy to do all it was possible to do. Queen Square (beautiful as it is in its present state), with Barton Street as an adjunct, would have equalled, in the perfection and dignity of its design and the completeness of its execution, anything to be seen in Europe, but Wood was thwarted by difficulties in getting the building leases, which were granted at six different periods, and hampered by conflicting conditions.

A very common error prevails with reference both to Smollett and Fielding and their connection with Bath. In many—nay, in the majority of cases—the error arises from a total ignorance of the characters in Humphrey Clinker and Tom Jones. Of the characters portrayed in Tom Jones there are two, and two only, whose prototypes can be traced with more

interfering robbed the city of the glory of that design ; ” and it is clear that the miscarriage of Wood’s grand scheme left the site in a most incomplete and unsatisfactory condition. Perhaps the failure to preserve this part of the Wall did much to discourage any other attempt.

or less distinctness and certainty. Of Squire Allworthy there can be no sort of question or doubt, because Fielding in so many words tells us that Ralph Allen was his model; indeed, if it were not so, the portrait in many of its tender and noble attributes would leave no doubt upon the minds of those who have studied the character and disposition of Allen. In the second character, Sophia Western, there is little doubt that Fielding delineated the character of his first wife, whom he loved with all the intensity of his nature. It is difficult to conceive on what hypothesis the critics of a former and later period should have fixed upon Bennet, the Squire of Widcombe House, and his sister, as the originals of Squire Western, and his lovely daughter, Sophia Western. If there had been in either the least similarity it might have served, with skilful exaggeration and adaptation, as a basis for the construction of the boisterous, drunken squire, and his gentle and romantic daughter. There is, however, no sort of resemblance in either. On the contrary, it would be difficult to conceive a greater contrast than that which exists between Philip Bennet and his sister, Anne Bennet, and the ideal creations of Fielding. It seems, indeed, that Philip Bennet, in early manhood, was a proud, reserved man, without a particle of the roystering habits which characterised the squirearchy of his day. At a later period of his life, he was not free, as we have shown elsewhere, from reproach.

The sympathy between the great novelist and the Allens and Bennets was not merely social—not that which resulted altogether from the charm of his wit, and the irresistible fascination of his conversation, but it was in some measure attributable to political causes. Allen owed his position to his zeal for the Hanoverian dynasty, and through his influence Bennet was chosen in 1741¹ to represent the city; in that

¹ It seems that Bennet had departed from his earlier Toryism, with which he and his family were identified.

interest Fielding was a strong partizan, and the Government of the day was under considerable obligations to him. If the men in power were slow to recognise and reward the services of Fielding, Allen was not the man to treat him with coldness and neglect. The writer who defended the dynasty in the *Jacobite Journal* (ironically so-called), the *True Patriot*, and *The Champion*, against Smollett and Bolingbroke, and the whole phalanx of Jacobite writers and statesmen, was likely to receive the warm and cordial welcome of Ralph Allen. George I. was not a man to excite favour and enthusiasm in the mind of a man whose temperament was so generous as that of Allen, but he had served the cause and made it his own. Whatever the nature of Allen's services might have been in 1715, it is certain it was not by mere accident that they were so rendered, as is commonly supposed. When that "dim figure," George II., succeeded his father, Bath, through the influence and example of Allen, had become thoroughly imbued with the "principles of the Revolution." Allen, it does not appear, ever troubled himself to discuss party politics. He knew full well that Toryism and Whiggism did not, after 1715, signify the same principles, relatively even, as they did in the reign of Anne. Toryism meant in 1715 and until "the '45" the restoration of the Stuarts, and that meant absolutism and the reactionary policy of that dynasty, whilst the reigning dynasty represented the opposite principles. George I. and George II., brutish in nature, and devoid of high intelligence, cared little or nothing for the liberty of the subject, nor for the advancement of Constitutionalism in any shape or form, but in spite of themselves they represented a cause, and the cause contained the latent germs of liberty, freedom, and constitutional expansion. Allen knew all this, and hence he moulded the local feeling as he willed. Warner, whom we have quoted, says, with some unfairness, that "he wished to *use*, not to *serve* the Corporate body." We believe he wished to *use and to serve* the Corporate body, and through it the city at large. His own

fealty to the reigning dynasty was unfaltering, and Bath, emulating his example, was one of the most loyal cities in the Empire.

In the '45 there was a little "flutter" in the city, Carte, the Abbey Curate,¹ a fiery Jacobite, having endeavoured to excite a political demonstration in favour of Prince Charles. It was a very contemptible affair, and ended in the arrest of Carte in his own house, or, as the story popularly goes, as he was "jumping out of his own window in full canonicals." The story is founded on his declaration that he was ready, in full canonicals, to proclaim Charles Stuart King. In four Parliaments Marshal Wade was chosen by the Corporation to represent the city, his colleague on the last occasion, in 1741, being Philip Bennet, whose sister was the wife of Philip Allen. The Marshal and Ralph Allen were on terms of most confidential intimacy, in no small measure founded upon political considerations, a full account of which may some day see the light.

Professor Seeley reminds us that in a "national history there are large as well as smaller divisions. Besides chapters there are, as it were, books or parts." And Bath may claim to have been one of these "books or parts." If there were no revolutions in this century there were internal disturbances, and two abortive Jacobite insurrections. In the former Bath was concerned to the extent of having, through her honoured citizen, Allen, made such discoveries as enabled the Government to deal with it in the West with little or no bloodshed; and hence the Marshal, whose services to the city were afterwards so conspicuous, proceeded to suppress the latter on the more formidable scene of action.

It was something more than a coincidence which brought together the heroic soldier, Wolfe, who, thinking his military career closed, retired to live with his father in Bath, as a simple citizen, and the great orator and statesman, Pitt, who represented the city. Allen, by whose foresight and influence

¹ He has often been referred to as the Rector, but it is erroneous.

the latter was chosen to do honour as a legislator to the city he did so much to make, it is believed, was the first to perceive the great qualities of the conqueror of Canada, and to recommend him to the notice of the statesman. That last interview at Dover between Temple, Pitt, and Wolfe, on the eve of his departure to assume his command, by that strange enthusiasm in which he seems to have indulged in a moment of mental abstraction, must have stunned the man by whom he was chosen ; but the soul of the hero was stirred within him, and forgetting that he was not alone he seemed in spirit to be contemplating the greatness of his future achievements. In disposition and simplicity perhaps no man bore so strong a resemblance to Nelson as Wolfe. "We have forgotten," as Seeley says, "how through all that remained of the eighteenth century the nation looked back upon those two or three splendid years as upon a happiness that could never return, and how long it continued to be the unique boast of the Englishmen,

That Chatham's language was his mother tongue,
And Wolfe's great heart compatriot with his own."

We may, without arrogance, therefore, claim to have had a "book or a part" in the national history of the last century of which we have no reason to be ashamed.

THE REIGN OF NASH.

We have been criticised severely by some persons because we are unable to recognize the claim so often made on the part played by Nash in the development of our city. What we have said we here repeat : that so far as Nash was concerned, and the power, or rather influence, he exercised upon the social life, habits, and character of the city, it tended to evil rather than to good. Gambling, immorality, and every species of blacklegism, are not rendered respectable because they may be concealed under a veil of pretence and hypocrisy. Nash was the great protoplasm of evil, if we may use the phrase.

We would say it was our own blindness and perversity which lead us to look back with complacency upon the age and doings of Nash, whilst we overlook the phase in our history which is honourable and brilliant. If the axiom of Sir T. More in Utopia be true, that the road to Heaven is the same from all places, so we conceive the converse is equally true that the road to Hades in all ages is pretty much the same. If it be urged that dancing and pleasures, innocent in themselves, are surely not to be condemned, we say certainly not; but what we affirm is, that if those, or any other amusements, are to be made, as they were in Nash's time, the pretext for the grossest vices (not necessarily in all who engaged in those amusements), they would bring condemnation upon the system as fraught with danger and degradation. It was a system involving the worst characteristics of the age—not the least objectionable part of which was its association with piety and benevolence. When the old women had exhausted the founts of pleasure, they relapsed into piety, parrots, poodle dogs, and lamentations over the loss of capacity for enjoyment. What resources were left to the old men it is difficult to say, except it were the quickening their inventiveness in dyes, wig-making, and all the despicable arts that tended to add contempt to senility, and mockery instead of honour and veneration to old age. Some of the more venturesome but unfortunate beaux retired to their native wilds in the mountains of Wales and the bogs of Ireland, which was suggestive, perhaps, of Anstey's lines :—

“I'm griev'd to the heart
Without cash to depart,
And quit this adorable scene !
Where gaming and grace
Each other embrace,
Dissipation and piety meet—
May all, who've a notion
Of cards or devotion,
Make Bath their delightful retreat !”

The women—i.e., the women of society, the women of the “inner circle”¹—the recesses or grand penetralia of the temple of chance—were the most inveterate gamblers. If they could only “stand the racket” they came out of the

¹ The earliest instance is recorded by John Wood, the architect. It is perhaps typical of the inveterate nature of gambling, and illustrates most vividly the worst effect of the vice in a woman whose conscience was tender, and who could not find consolation in simulated pious pretence, parrots, and poodles. “*Sylvia*,” a woman of great beauty and wealth, came to Bath about 1727. She engaged apartments in Wood’s house, and in 1730, when he removed to Queen Square, she continued to live under his roof. At this period Dame Lindsey was living in a small house in Stall Street, during the time her assembly house on the Walks (the old Walks) was rebuilding. This house was known as Lindsey’s, and then as Wiltshire’s Rooms, and later on as Simpson’s, and must not be confounded with Heaven’s, then for many years as Harrison’s, and after the building of the Assembly Rooms, in 1771, as the Lower Assembly Rooms. The character of Dame Lindsey was very like Humphrey Clinker’s nether garment when the Squire, Matthew Bramble, first beheld him—decidedly the worse for wear. Wood says, “The Dame’s wit and humour, with the appearance of sanctity in a sister that lived with her, strongly captivated the youth of both sexes; and engaged them in their interest.” Kitty was the familiar name of that pattern of piety, and the two sisters had a maid, whom they called Fanny, and represented as an unfortunate gentlewoman, that acted in a medium character, and joined with either mistress as occasion required; she was old, thin, and slender; and she could manage a few bottles of port whenever the Dame wanted a companion to “make out an evening’s amusement.” This unfortunate “*Sylvia*” got into the hands of this trio of wit and humour, piety, and “medium,” and they fleeced her of her last farthing; but such was the irresistible influence and seductiveness of play, that, in spite of her earnest struggles against the habit, she finally sold all her available property to indulge in it, and then came the end—she hung herself with a silk girdle. It is a pitiful story, but it is typical of others who were more skilfully robbed in Dame Lindsey’s grand new rooms, which afforded greater scope for genteel and systematic robbery. This singed and damaged Dame married Lord Hawley, a ruined gambler with a title, but nothing else worth having.

ordeal tainted with the social sewage of the *salon*, with reputations rather seamy and characters that needed a good deal of patching and piecing, but they never forgot the cynical proverb, "the greater the sinner the greater the saint," and they fell back upon it as an apostolic maxim. The men who had nothing—not even characters—could lose nothing, but the pigeons,¹ who were fairly fledged in character and fortune,

¹ Of course we all know the story of the young "giddy youth who had just resigned his fellowship at Oxford," who lost all he possessed, and of another case in which a foolish fellow lost all he had, which was "generously" restored to him by Nash himself, but this was a case in which the young man's mother knew all the facts, and Nash knew the danger of exposure. But the young men were not always under the eye of the mother. The great king was never under legal or moral restraint. He defied imperial laws, and set up Home Rule with a vengeance. He made his own laws and found subjects ready to obey them. He found the victims and the creatures ready to carry out his schemes. A confederacy with the "Executive" enabled him to draw one third of the winnings at the "Hells," and these dens of devilry were, Goldsmith admits, "frequented with a greater concourse of gamblers than those at Tunbridge. Men of that infamous profession, from every part of the kingdom, and even from other parts of Europe, flocked here to feed on the ruins of each other's fortune." Wiltshire repudiated Nash's claim to a share of the plunder; he brought an action for its recovery, and then came black and revolting revelations. He lost his case, and then Lady Hawley offered to buy his services, but he declined the offer of this immaculate "dame of wit and humour," not, be it observed, because he experienced the force of Scott's lines—

"High minds of nature, pride, and force,
Most deeply feel thy pangs, Remorse,"

but because he had lent himself to a better, that is a more profitable offer of the enemy, Mrs. W——, in other words, the widow of his recent antagonist—Wiltshire. Some of Nash's apologists say he had a real regard for religion. Well, like Judas, if he had, it was for the like reasons—he carried the bag. When he was well, he blasphemed; when he was ill, he canted and whined like a whipped hound.

"Yon Perebomius, whose emaciate air
And tottering gait his foul disease declare,

generally got plucked of both, as Blunderhead discovered when he ate of the tree of knowledge of good and evil :—

“ A sum, my dear mother, far heavier yet,
Captain Cormorant won when I learn'd lansquenet ;
Two hundred I paid him, and five am in debt.
For the fun I had nothing to do but to *write*,
For the Captain was very well bred and polite,
And look, as he saw my expenses were great,
My bond, to be paid on the Clodpole estate,
And asks nothing more, while the money is lent,
Than interest paid him at twenty per cent.”

It was, indeed a strange passion this love of gambling—a passion which swallowed up every human virtue, and left an indelible stigma upon the age. And yet, absorbing, vitiating, and emasculating as it was of every noble quality, it never extinguished the *recognition* of religion. It was the tribute, the homage, still of vice to virtue. The women prated of God, and piety, and yet longed for the dice box, and sought after the practical advantages, “ Heads I win, tails you lose.” If they clung to the sentiment of righteousness it was with their weakness, and not with their strength. In men the passion was more brutalising, for the most part. If they won, they became selfish, cynical, indolent, without ambition, indifferent to honour, humanity, and duty ; if they lost, they added to loss of wealth and position loss of self-respect. Never were there seen such examples of dissipation in the last century as at Tunbridge Wells and at Bath. Men in this class of gamesters, if we may use a pedantic word, ingurgitated to a frightful extent ; they took refuge in the punch-bowl, the pot, and the pipe—

With patience I can view ; he braves disgrace,
Nor skulks behind a sanctimonious face.
But whip me those who virtue's name abuse,
And, soiled with all the vices of the times,
Thunder damnation on their neighbours' crimes.”

“ When night
Darkened the streets, then wandered forth the sons
Of Belial, flown with insolence and wine.”

It was not a pleasant sight to behold those gentlemen, whose rubicund noses, bloated features, bleared eyes, and faltering gait revealed the ruined gamesters who had taken refuge in the strong waters of Acheron, and who were making palpable preparations for the river of Phlegethon.

There is another side of the picture at which we have just glanced, and of which it will be necessary to take another and a fuller view. The tradition, therefore, which ascribes the development of Bath and all its modern institutions to the reign and influence of King Nash is without any solid foundation. The fume, and pother, and notoriety, and scandal, have been, and will continue to be, put down by writers who know nothing about the facts, as proofs of vitality, and the germs of future prosperity and eminence. We believe we were the first writer on Bath who emphatically disputed this singular but once universally recognized historical dogma. In our edition of the “*Rambles about Bath*” we endeavoured, much to the indignation of many *quidnuncs*, to show how little we owe to Nash; and in “*Historic Houses of Bath*,” we have amplified the evidence then adduced to establish our contention. Mr. Trail, in the *Illustrated Magazine* of June, 1884, in his interesting article on Bath, distinctly recognizes the force and truth of the deductions we have drawn, which the facts justify. Nash was an accident, and if Bath in the eighteenth century had depended upon such an accident, her annals would have afforded neither satisfaction nor edification. There were other elements at work—personal, moral, and social; and we shall endeavour to trace the effects of these elements to which we owe whatever we have at present worth boasting of. Between the kingdom of Nash and the great movement which slowly but surely was infusing new life and energy into a city that for two centuries had made little or no progress, there were no

inter-relations, no interfusion; there was no active antagonism, because as a matter of fact they were distinct and separate as the poles.

There is little need again seriously to discuss the question as to the part played by Nash in this great uprising of Modern Bath. He had no more to do with that work than he had with the building of Carthage or Rome. The real "making" of Bath was not child's play—it was a great work. As Mr. Traill puts it, Allen was "developing the resources of Bath . . . during most of the period throughout which Nash was marshalling fiddlers and fribbles in the (Lower) Assembly Rooms, and giving laws to gamesters and demireps at the play-tables."¹

MODERN BATH.

During the time the building of the Hospital was in progress Wood was engaged upon what he called the Grand Parade, Prior-park mansion, besides many other minor undertakings which have already lapsed into a state of neglect and insignificance. The Grand Parades, which we now call the South Parade and the North Parade, with Pierrepont and Duke Streets, were the classic ground of the period and long after. An old print shows exactly what the North Parade was like.

¹ It is surprising to find, even among people who are kindly inclined towards our city, and who praise its beauty, and instruct us in its history, how little they know of that phase of Bath life which was peculiar to Nash's time. They have no conception of what *play* meant in those days. A recent writer in *The Queen* evidently thinks play took place in the Pump Room. Open play in the Pump Room would have been a palpable violation of the law, and would have been suppressed summarily. The security of the gambler was in the secrecy of the "hells" and in the providing of pigeons to be plucked. This was a delicate process. The man who caught the bird was much too genteel to pluck it. Oliver Goldsmith most innocently shows us, in his *Life of Nash*, who was the chief bird-catcher, and this old bird-catcher observed one, and only one, Biblical maxim, and that was not to "spread his net in the sight of any bird."

Extending along the front, raised upon arches, was a fine paved terrace, protected by a pierced wall surmounted by a balustrade, with pinnacles at intervals. In front, and extending to the boundary, were Harrison's Walks, the Bowling Green, or, as Wood proposed to call it, "The St. James's Triangle," and Harrison's Assembly Rooms (afterwards Simpson's). The South Parade had a similar terrace extending along its front, but with no wall. The open meadows from the river to Orchard Street westward, 500 feet, and in a southward direction almost as far as the present Railway Station, some 700 or 800 feet, were intended to be what Wood called the Royal Forum.¹ This was never carried into effect as proposed by Wood, but the land near the terrace, by an easy gradient or slope, was easily and readily approached without danger or inconvenience. These terraces were the great fashionable promenades for many years, the north terrace more especially. They were, until the close of the last century, approachable only through the *threngs* (very narrow passages) by persons on foot, and by sedan chairs through the paved courts and narrow ways leading from the main road of Stall Street. Smollett found his way to the South Parade, but was driven out of his lodgings, to seek shelter in Milsom Street, by an impecunious Irishman, who occupied the garret above his bedroom. Smollett could not reconcile himself to Sir Ulic Mackilligut, whose impudence and persistent impertinence were past endurance. It is the North Parade which figures conspicuously in Sheridan's "Rivals," nor is this surprising. He is said to have lodged on the Walks (the old), whence he could see the North Parade. In

¹ In ancient Rome, any open space in front of buildings, especially before sepulchres. There were fora for merchandise as well as for judicial and civil purposes. A market-place, a court of justice, a place for public speaking, or for money transactions—each of these would formerly be called a forum.

one of its blocks lived, of course at a later period, that most charming of all charming and beautiful women, Miss Linley,¹ for whom he fought, whom he won, whom he loved, and yet whom he neglected, and whose heart he almost broke.

It is no small testimony to the skill, energy, and genius of Wood that he should have been able to design, superintend, and carry out so many great building operations simultaneously, especially when he was confronted with difficulties which so often compelled him, as we have shown, to sacrifice the most cherished parts of his plans. Even in the unity and the ichnography of Prior Park he was obliged to yield to the exigencies of necessity or to caprice, in so modifying his plans, that they never realised the grand conceptions of his mind.² The primary object of building Prior Park—so at least Wood states, and the statement was published in Allen's time and not denied—was to apply the Bath stone in such a variety of uses in the construction of a great mansion that its general adaptability to building purposes should be proved beyond all cavil or doubt. Wood put forth all his powers, and with consummate success, and it is not surprising that he should have yielded with a bad grace in matters with regard to which he saw further than those to whom he was unable to offer a successful resistance. At any rate the character of Bath stone was established.³ The great difficulty we have always en-

¹ Pierrepont Street.

² To some extent he was compelled to sacrifice the shape and proportion of the rooms; for it must be admitted that the interior of Prior Park will bear no comparison with the stateliness of the exterior.

³ If it has not subsequently always maintained its great repute, it has been in consequence of the ignorance or, worse, the cupidity of builders, who cared for nothing but profit. Baldwin, Lightholder, the successors of the Woods, Palmer the builder, and many others, by their skill and workmanship, have fully maintained the character of Bath freestone.

countered in reference to the building operations of Wood is in Wood himself. Sometimes he is so obscure, both in his style and the description of his sites, that it is only by the aid of long study and observation that he can be understood; then again, on the other hand, he is so scientific and technical, that, in many cases, he can only be understood by the aid of obsolete authorities. But, with all his faults of temper and, it is to be feared, avaricious disposition, he was a man of wonderful resources, of immense energy, and surprising genius. Allen knew his man, and there is every reason to suppose that it required the firm side of his character to deal with his wayward but indefatigable friend and architect.

In the seventeenth century Bath was altogether a summer place for visitors; the few who came in winter bathed sparingly, but did not drink the waters. Lord Stafford in 1668, with the consent and by the advice of Peirce, was one of the earliest recorded patients who drank the waters in the cold months; and notwithstanding the fact that the experiment in all later cases was successful, the prejudice continued for many years, and the transition from summer to winter was not completely effected until the beginning of the present century. Smollett came to Bath in April, the beginning of the "Bath Season." At present, so far as the therapeutics of the waters are concerned, medical men recognise no "season" in relation to cases to which the waters are applicable. The difference is not in "seasons," but in treatment, and in that fastidious—perhaps we ought to write punctilious—cleanliness and purity of the baths and the water which now inspire invalids with confidence and faith.¹ No doubt Smollett was deeply prejudiced, and we must accept his statements with great caution when they affect the city and its interests; but having made every reasonable deduction, we can arrive at no other conclu-

¹ The baths were all open until the close of the last century, except the Kingston Baths, which were private property.

sion than that the baths and the bathing appliances were in a less favourable condition than they were in the time of the two famous rivals in the former century, Guidott and Peirce, and not a whit better than they were in the days of Queen Elizabeth. This declension is to some extent traceable to the fact that during the former part of the century the public and "the ladies, with their daughters and their nieces, who shone like a guinea and seven-shilling pieces," drank the waters for fashion and diversion. They were a means to an end—the end was gossip, small talk, raillery, and love-making, but health was the last motive of all. Invalids there were, but, like Smollett, they sometimes fought shy of the baths, and for the same reason. Even the doctors complained that the waters had not a chance when the minuet took the place of the gout, and "fine talk" superseded "the vapours," when fine ladies and fine gentlemen entered the baths—the privileged baths—with as much ceremony as if it had been a presentation at Court; but after immersion the fun and frolic began to the strains of sackbut, psaltery, and dulcimer, and all kinds of music. The grosser and the more startling vices had already considerably abated. Besides, another phase of society, which had grown up with the growth of the city, Nash had been struck down by an attack which obscured his reason and rendered him powerless to the end of his days; so that, without his fostering care and skill, if those habits—*malum in se*—which he had nurtured, cherished, and developed were not exterminated they had received their death blow; although with proverbial tenacity they died hard.

The design for Gay Street and the Circus was completed by the elder Wood, but only a portion of the former was built before he died. The mantle of the father had fallen upon the son, who, having completed Gay Street, immediately began the building of the Circus. We believe we are correct in saying that this work of the elder Wood is the only

one of importance designed by him which was carried out in its integrity. The Parades, the Orange Grove scheme, the Walks, and, above all, Queen Square, were so modified and mutilated (owing to the embarrassing covenants), that we can only form an imperfect judgment of the genius of the great architect. Of all these works the only bit which represents the complete and full design of Wood is the northern side of Queen Square, which presents a magnificent whole ; the body of the Corinthian order upon a rustic basement, being decorated with all the ornaments the parts of that order are capable of receiving ; and yet what repose, what dignity, finish, and unity ! The Circus, despite the unfavourable judgment of Smollett, is a noble pile. There is uniformity without sameness ; the houses are of the three orders—Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian, enriched with every appropriate ornament, and yet, as a proof of the painstaking genius of Wood, the ornamentation and details vary throughout the whole of this vast pile. The variation, moreover, is not a whimsical idea, to exhibit the largest number of architectural abortions,¹ but it shows the wealth and exuberance of the genius by whom the details were designed, and the skill with which they were applied.

After the completion of the Circus the younger Wood designed the Royal Crescent, the building of which was completed about 1769. We have the working drawings for No. 1, which indicate the care and skill which were bestowed upon them. The pile consists of thirty houses of the Ionic order,

¹ Let anyone with any taste compare this work with the recently erected Baths, and he will see "what a falling-off was there." It seems difficult to look at this gimcrack structure, with all its meaningless ornamentation, without scornful indignation. We are supposed to have learnt something since Wood's time, to have gained much by experience. And yet, £20,000 have been expended in this year of grace, 1887, upon a piece of debased and bastard renaissance, which is unworthy of all the beauty and grandeur by which it is surrounded.

and as a whole, the wing of Marlborough Buildings included, with the natural beauty of its surroundings, it is still unrivalled in dignity and grandeur in any city in England. Further northward the architect carried out his plans, which strongly mark the judgment of his designs and "the elegance of his execution." And as Warner says, "Catching the spirit of building from Wood, subsequent architects have followed his example." In the same direction the work at different periods has been continued. Where stood the mansion of Anstey, with its capacious garden, now stands St. James's Square, and above that, Cavendish Place, Somerset Place, Lansdown Crescent. These, if not comparable with the works of the Woods, are entitled to high praise for elegance of design and due regard to the comforts of those whose fortunes enable them to occupy such mansions. The Woods remembered Bacon's epigrammatic definition, "that houses are built to live in, and not to look on; therefore, let use be preferred before uniformity, *except when both can be had.*"

As regards churches we have dealt with them to some extent in detail; but one observation we may make, namely, that Bath, by its situation, is grandly set off by its churches, which have been so much increased of late—spires whose "silent finger points to heaven," as Wordsworth sings.

LANSDOWN.

ROYAL SCHOOL FOR THE EDUCATION OF OFFICERS' DAUGHTERS.

This building was erected by a Company as a College, which not proving a success, was appropriated to its present use.

It occupies a commanding position on the right of Lansdown Road, and, like many of the residences near, is not within the borough, but in the parish of Charlcombe. The style of the building is Gothic, of the Geometric period. The principal front comprises a lofty central tower with a spirelet at the angle, 148 ft. high. From this centre two wings run north and south, containing halls for the various classes. Opposite the entrance is the staircase, which, ascending by a broad central flight, and branching into two at the first landing, gives an approach to the large school-room in the north wing, containing an area of 3,500 square feet. The roofs throughout are open-timbered, and coloured in pattern between the rafters. In the south wing there is a similar room, with a raised stage at one end. On this floor are rooms also for the lady-principal and vice-principal, and a spacious library. In the south wing, on the ground floor, is the dining-hall, and adjoining it a residence for the janitor, with a good kitchen. The entrance to the grounds from the Lansdown Road is by an arched gateway, surmounted by the royal arms and motto, carved in relief.

The objects of the institution are beyond all praise, namely, to provide an efficient and ample education for the daughters of officers of the army (including the Royal Marines) at the smallest possible cost. The eligibility of the candidates is determined by the services of the father, together with the pecuniary circumstances of the family. It needs no special pleading to prove the value and importance of such an institution as this. Its provisions are wisely ordered, and they are carried out with every regard to the patriotic sentiment which inspired the founders. Pupils are admissible from the age of ten to fifteen, and the limitations (except under special circumstances) do not admit of their remaining after eighteen. There are two classes of pupils: those who are elected by the votes of subscribers, for whom the fees are £12 per annum; and those who are elected by the committee, for whom £27

per annum is paid. The Queen is patron and the Duke of Cambridge president.

KINGSWOOD COLLEGE.

On the brow of the hill on the opposite side of the road stands Kingswood College (which is in the Tudor style), for the education of the sons of Wesleyan ministers. The building occupies 15,000 square feet, in the form of the letter H, the front being towards the south. The principal entrance is in the centre of the south elevation, opening into a spacious hall, which is square, having a groined ceiling, with arched recesses on each side. The principal staircase is in the centre, beyond the hall, from which, on the right and left, the several parts of the building are approached by a spacious corridor. On the right are the committee room, the governor's apartments, and the dining-hall; and to the left are the visitors' room, students' library, seniors' and juniors' schoolroom, class room, and masters' room. The seniors' schoolroom and the dining-hall, each 70 ft. long by 30 ft. broad, occupy the projecting wings of the building, carried up a clear height of 22 ft. 6 in., lighted, in addition to the windows, on each side, by a spacious and handsome bay window, the whole height of the apartment. An inclined way from the students' passage leads to a gymnasium under the schoolrooms, opening by a series of arches into the boys' play-ground. On the first floor are bedrooms for the governor and servants, clothes room, bath room, etc.; and on the second floor are the students' dormitories and masters' bedrooms, and an infirmary. A tower in the centre of the building, rising above the entrance-hall to a height of 82 ft., forms in the principal or south elevation the most striking feature. The front of the building is continued on each side, on a line with the face of the tower, to a frontage of fifty-four feet, when it recedes about four feet on the two sides, angular bay windows occupying the centres right and left

of the tower. The receding portions of the elevation are bounded on either side by projecting wings, making the entire frontage 210 ft. This, as well as the Royal College, just described, was built by Mr. J. Wilson, F.S.A.

THE BATTLE OF LANSDOWN AND MONUMENT.

The latter erected near the fourth milestone, close to the spot on which Sir Bevil Granville fell.

The trophy consists of two quadrangular pedestals set on each other, without any proportion or harmony betwixt them ; they are surmounted by an Attic base, a cap of dignity, bearing the figure of a griffon passant whose breast is supported by a shield, which finishes the top of the monument. The arms of England resting on the joint arms of the Duke of Albemarle and the Earl of Bath, Sir Bevil's son, with military ornaments under them, adorn the right side of the body of the pedestal, and were intended to allude to the restoration of King Charles II. The left side has a bas-relief, alluding to the actions of Lord Lansdown in Hungary, consisting of military trophies ; the Granville arms, borne on a Roman eagle, with inscriptions, and the date September 12, 1683, occupy the centre.

On the north tablet are the following lines :—

“ When now th’ incensed rebels proudly came,
Down like a torrent, without bank or dam,
When undeserv’d success urg’d on their force,
That thunder must come down to stop their course,
Or *Granville* must step in, then *Granville* stood,
And by himself oppos’d and check’d the flood.
Conquest or death was all his thought, so fire
Either o’ercomes or does itself expire.
His courage work’d like flames, cast heat about ;
Here, there, on this, on that side none gave out,
Not any pike in that renowned stand,

But took new force from his inspiring hand ;
 Soldier encourag'd soldier, man urg'd man,
 And he urg'd all ; so far example can.
 Hurt upon hurt, wound upon wound did call,
 He was the butt, the mark, the aim of all.
 His soul this while retir'd from cell to cell,
 At last flew up from all, and then he fell.
 But the devoted stand, enrag'd the more
 From that his fate, plied hotter than before,
 And proud to fall with him, swore not to yield.
 Each fought an honour'd grave, and gain'd the field.
 Thus he being fall'n, his actions fought anew,
 And the dead conquer'd whilst the living flew."

William Cartwright, 1643.

" Thus slain thy valiant ancestor ' did lie,
 When his one bark a navy did defy,
 When now encompass'd round he victor stood,
 And bath'd his pinnace in his conquering blood,
 Till all his purple current dry'd and spent,
 He fell, and made the waves his monument.
 Where shall the next fam'd *Granvile's* ashes stand ?
 The grandsire fills the seas, and thou the land."

Martin Llewellyn, 1643.

" To the immortal Memory of
 His renowned and his valiant *Cornish* friends
 who conquered dying in the royal cause,

July 5, 1643,

This column was dedicated

By the Right Hon. Geo. Granville, Ld. Lansdown, 1720.

DULCE EST PRO PATRIA MORI."

The following is on the south tablet :—

" In this battle, on the king's part, were more officers and

' The hero of Kingsley's " Westward Ho ! "

gentlemen of quality slain than private men ; but that which would have clouded any victory, and made the loss of others less spoken of, was the death of Sir *Bevil Granville* : he was indeed an excellent person, whose activity, interest, and reputation, was the foundation of what had been done in *Cornwall*, and his temper and affection so public, that no accident which happened could make any impression in him ; and his example kept others from taking anything ill, or at least seeming to do so : in a word, a brighter courage, and a gentler disposition was never married together, to make the most cheerful and innocent conversation."¹—*Clarendon*.

On the west side are trophies of war ; on the east, the king's arms and those of *Granville*.

We have given the description of *Granville's* monument exactly as it is, and as it was erected by Lord *Lansdown*, the grandson of the hero himself. It would be interesting to know a little more of the battle. We know that a great battle there was, and we know that *Waller* led his army from his fortified quarters in *Bath*, but no one has yet told us in what part of the small city, within the walls, those quarters were or could be. We know that the only part of the walls which was capable of even a short resistance was that which encompassed the city on the west, on the strength of which *Charles I.* had spent £7,000, just before the city had been taken by stratagem, or betrayed by the commandant to the Parliament. Be this as it may, we think it is certain that whilst *Waller* made *Bath* his head quarters, the main body of his army occupied an entrenched

¹ We feel little doubt that—having read nearly every account of the battle—*Clarendon's* is the most authentic. From that account *Waller* possessed himself of the north-west part of *Lansdown*—i.e., the hill which "looked towards *Marsfield*" (*Marshfield*), at daybreak, and that implies that he must have encamped on the down either the day or some time before the morning of the battle. The account is not only eloquent, but it is clear that the writer must either have seen the site of the battle, or been guided in his description by an accurate plan of the country.

camp outside the Westgate. Again we have never, with even approximate certainty, been informed by what line of march Waller reached Lansdown, and retreated to Bath. It was physically impossible that an army of any kind could have marched by the Northgate up the rugged face of what we now know, and traverse daily, as Lansdown Road. It seems probable that Waller marched his troops by two lines, which would, for strategic purposes, have converged on or near the present race-course; the more important line of the two would have been by the *Via Julia* to the village of Weston and thence by the road emerging close to the inn on the Down; the other, the old bridle road which is entered at the end of the village, which by a slightly circuitous route leads to the south side of the Down.¹ The former of these two lines is that by which Queen Elizabeth most probably, and Queen Anne on both her visits certainly, reached Bath.² Roads, as such, there were none in 1643, but there were well-beaten tracks which, in the month of July, could be traversed with comparative ease by troops little encumbered with any kind of heavy vehicles and very little artillery. We have met with very few persons, however intelligent, who were not impressed with the belief that Waller ascended and descended Lansdown by the present road.

Again, we do not believe that the "peculiar appearances on the north-west brow of Lansdown," near the spot where Granville fell, were works thrown up by Waller. They do not indicate a military purpose. Waller, no doubt, availed himself of the irregularities of the ground for offensive and defensive purposes, which would, as the Rev. J. Wright, in "An Enquiry concerning the Fortified Hills near Bath," says, explain Lord Hertford's taunting message to Waller, that he hoped they

¹ See note on page 237.

² In a picturesque little hollow near the gate opening into the down is the traditional well of St. Elphage, the water of which is singularly pure, and flows into an ancient stone coffin.

"might fight no more *in holes*, but in the *campane*." Steep as the north-west brow of Lansdown no doubt was, by which the royal troops ascended, the severity of it was nothing in comparison with the south-east declivity, nor even with the Weston approaches which we have described.

APPENDIX.

THE BATH AND WEST OF ENGLAND SOCIETY
AND
SOUTHERN COUNTIES' ASSOCIATION.

This Society, which claims to be the oldest existing Agricultural Society in England, was established in the city of Bath in 1777, "for the encouragement of Agriculture, Manufactures, Commerce, and the Fine Arts," and the founders of the Society were among the first to promote a systematic co-operation between the tillers of the soil and the cultivators of science, art, and literature, whilst they also recognised the intimate connection between Agriculture, Manufactures, and Commerce.

The actual originator of the Association was Mr. Edmund Rack, a native of Norfolk, who, having taken up his residence in Bath, was struck by the agricultural deficiencies of the West in comparison with the East of England. His scheme was influentially supported, and the committees appointed in connection with it included, among other distinguished men, the celebrated Dr. Priestly, Dr. Hunter, Dr. Falconer, and Curtis, the Botanist. The Society thus instituted entered at once upon a career of usefulness which was very generally recognised. Its publications were contributed to by many eminent authorities, and the cosmopolitan character of its operations is evinced by the varied nature of the services it promoted in the distribution of its honours, the gold medallion,

which was awarded annually in the early days of the Society, having been bestowed, among others, upon Arthur Young, the agricultural writer, Captain Parry, the Arctic explorer, and Chantry, the sculptor. This prize was instituted as a memorial of Francis, Duke of Bedford, a great benefactor to Agriculture, who was President of the Society. In course of time the necessity was felt of adapting its methods and procedure to meet the wants of the times, and a re-construction of the Society was determined upon, with a view to rendering it more comprehensive. Mr. (now the Right Hon. Sir T. D.) Acland was the moving spirit in this, and he propounded a scheme, which was warmly taken up, involving, among other changes, the holding of exhibitions of Stock, Implements, etc., throughout the West, instead of merely in Bath. During this period of reconstruction, the Earl of Iddesleigh, who was then Sir Stafford Northcote, acted as hon. secretary in conjunction with Mr. Acland. Under the new *regime* the Society rapidly progressed, and in 1866 still further extended itself by amalgamating with a similar Society in the Southern Counties, which gave it its second title, "The Southern Counties' Association," and an addition to its area of operations, embracing the counties of Kent, Sussex, Surrey, Hants, Berks, and Oxon.

Within the last few years other departures have been made, and the Society's field of work has been considerably extended. A series of practical experiments upon corn and grass land is now annually carried out in various parts of the kingdom, and opportunities are provided by means of a working Dairy, etc., for bringing all recent improvements in Agriculture generally, and Dairying especially, under the notice of those most interested. A consulting Chemist and Botanist have been added to the official staff, from whom members can obtain analyses of manures, soils, etc., and the results of examinations of plants and seeds. The Society's Journal, which is published annually, has for its aim the dissemination, especially, of agricultural knowledge in a popular form, whilst it affords a

medium for recording and discussing the chief topics of interest in this direction, which have been ventilated during the year, original papers being contributed by leading experts.

At the annual exhibitions, prizes to a large amount are given for Agricultural Stock, Cheese, Butter, Poultry, etc., and provision is also made for the exhibition of Machinery, Seeds, and all articles of an agricultural character as well as of general utility. The development of the purposes of the annual exhibition by including Fine Arts, Decorative Arts, Local Manufactures, Horticulture, and Music, has given to the Society a comprehensive and attractive character, while it materially adds to the social benefits conferred. The Society holds an annual exhibition of Pictures (in connection with which it has an Art Union), and also organizes the exhibition of such art treasures as there may be in private collections, to which the public ordinarily have not access.

During the last few years meetings have been held at Worcester, Tunbridge Wells, Cardiff, Bridgwater, Maidstone, Brighton, Bristol, Dorchester, and Newport (Mon.) At the present time the Society numbers 1,100 members, and expends about £10,000 annually in furthering its objects ; and is now fully recognized, both at home and abroad, as one of the most important and influential of such organizations in existence. The Society's headquarters are at 4 Terrace Walk, Bath, but the Society's library and collections are at the Royal Literary and Philosophical Institution, immediately opposite to the offices. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales is patron of the Society.¹

WANSDIKE, VIA JULIA, AND THE FOSS.

Of this class of remarkable objects round Bath, Wansdike stands first upon the list ; it being not only the most ancient

¹ The general management of the Society is vested in a President, Vice-Presidents, and Council ; the Secretary being Mr. Thos. F. Plowman, of Bath, and the Editor of the Journal, Mr. Josiah Goodwin, of Bath.

remain of art in this neighbourhood, but probably also in the whole kingdom. The aborigines, or earliest inhabitants of Britain are supposed to have been Celts, who migrated from Gaul several centuries previously to the Christian era. For a considerable time they seemed to have continued in peaceable possession of their acquisitions, till a fresh body of adventurers from Gallia Belgia (thence called *Belgæ*) pushed across the Channel, and made a landing on the south-western parts of England. But the prior possessors of the coast were not to be driven from it with ease or expedition; the numerous earthworks and barrows in Cornwall, Devonshire, Somersetshire, Dorsetshire, Hampshire, and Wiltshire, prove that the success of the invaders was very gradual, and that many a bloody battle was fought and many a gallant fellow laid low ere they gained a permanent settlement in this island. At length, fatigued and perhaps exhausted with this contest, the two states agreed to a compromise, by which a certain allotment of territory was to be made to the *Belgæ*, who should continue within the same, and cease in future to disturb the possessions of the old inhabitants of the country. To mark the limits of this district, the immense and extended ditch and mound, called Wansdike, were constructed; a term which sufficiently explains its nature and design, being derived from the Celtic word *Gwahan*, or separation. This work (which left all the western counties in possession of the *Belgæ*) commences at Andover in Hampshire (where it is flanked by the river Tees, the lateral termination to its southern end), and passes from thence nearly in a straight direction to Great-Bedwin. From thence it crosses the Forest of Savernake and the Downs of Marlborough, which having always continued sacred from the plough,

“Non rastris hominum, non ulli obnoxia curæ,”

it is still seen in its pristine grandeur, nobly conspicuous

"like the elliptic on one of the hemispheres of a globe," and catching the eye of the traveller from a considerable distance. It then visits Tan Hill, Sheppard-Shord, Heddington, passes through Spye Park, appears on the lawn at Lacock Abbey, and may be traced on Whitley Common, near Monks House. At Bathford (from which point we shall accompany the reader for some miles) we again meet with a bank, which tradition asserts to be Wansdike. This may be pursued for a considerable distance, making an intermediate line between the great house and Hampton Church; but at the row of elms, below the canal, half a mile from Hampton, it disappears. From this point, till it enters Smallcomb Wood, its course seems to be through the bottom, which having been repeatedly ploughed up, built upon, and converted into gardens, the *dorsum* (or ridge) is of course obliterated, and not to be traced till we come to the uncultivated steep of Smallcomb Wood, up which it runs, sufficiently conspicuous not to be mistaken; crossing the Claverton road at the one-mile stone, it proceeds through the firs to the enclosure at Prior Park, and crosses the lawn above the house in a diagonal line and south-western direction; when reaching the wall that separates the park from the road, it forms a basis for the fence for 200 yards. Issuing from the park at the upper lodge gate, and crossing the road to Bath, it follows the course of an halter-path or bridle-road, and becomes the right-hand bank of the same, appearing very lofty, and bearing on its summit several fine beach and oak trees. The nicest investigation cannot now detect it till we reach the Warminster road, just at the point opposite the intersection of the South-Stoke Lane, and that leading from Newton to Warminster. These two public ways it crosses, and then forms, for half a mile, the bold basis of a stone wall of separation between arable fields, which is reared so high, by availing itself of this *dorsum*, as to be seen at a considerable distance. At Burnt-House Gate it crosses the Wells Road, and pursuing a lane for a short distance,

takes the brow of the hill which curves through the middle of an arable field. For a short distance its progress is again unintelligible; but we soon perceive the *dorsum* once more, in the foundation of a hedge, which drops down a descent towards Inglishcomb Wood, having a coppice on the left hand. The next meadow discovers it in great perfection. Having crossed and ascended the western side of it, Wansdike penetrates into Inglishcomb Wood, and follows the crop or brow of the rock entirely through its shades. Thence it intersects a farmer's barton, a few yards to the south of the church; and pushing on to the westward through an orchard, enters a meadow, where it appears in its original grandeur, exhibiting a lofty mound twelve feet high and a deep trench on the south side. A quarter of a mile to the westward of the church (where we leave it), it makes a *diverticulum* to the southward, and is lost for some time, but presents itself again at Stanton-Prior, Publow, Norton, and Long-Ashton, and at length loses itself in the Severn sea near Portishead, after having pursued a course of nearly 90 miles in length.

At Inglishcomb, the point where we desist from our investigation, the attention is attracted by another remain, probably, of British antiquity, and connected with the stupendous boundary we have been describing; the tumulus called Barrow-Hill,* Inglishcomb-Batch, and Round-Barrow, situated upon the brow of a high ridge of hills, and commanding, from its summit, a wide-stretching and beautiful view. On what occasion an aggestion of earth should be raised, which measures at its base nearly 1,000 yards in circumference, and upwards of 100 at its head, cannot well be imagined, unless conjecture attribute it to the united effects of those powerful principles in the savage character—superstition and military glory, which have led men to deposit in

* Later and more minute examination proves that this hill is not a tumulus at all, but a natural formation.

the earth, with peculiar care, veneration, and labour, the bodies of those who have exhibited the highest proof (in their opinion) of human virtue, by dying in the field of battle. "If I must fall in the field," says a northern chieftain, "raise high my grave, Vanvela. Grey stones and heaped-up earth shall mark me to future times. When the hunter shall sit by the mound, and produce his food, at noon; some warrior rests here, he will say; and my fame shall live in his praise."

THE FOSSE.

Besides the Wansdike, just described, there are two Roman Roads: the Via Julia and the Fosse. These roads in themselves, if the Romans had left nothing else, no other indication of their advanced civilization, exhibit their capacity for government and their remarkable engineering power. The Fosse cut through a large portion of the Midlands, from Lincoln to Ilchester, and thence to Seaton, and this road, supposed to have been constructed in the second century of Roman occupation, was "known as the Fosse during the 12th century,"¹ and used as the high road. Some portions to this day are used as the ordinary road. This is also referred to on pages 133, 134, 135.

THE VIA JULIA.

The Via Julia was a less important road than the Fosse. It traversed a portion of South Wales, and passed out by a ferry over the Severn at Aust, through Bath along what now very nearly corresponds with Weston Road, and for a short distance formed a junction with the Fosse, after it passed the "fork" at the termination of Walcot Street. It then deviated in its course to Cunetio, Silchester, and London; whilst the Fosse ran its course to Banner Down, Cirencester, etc. Now,

¹ Dr. Guest.

the modern Cirencester or Ciceter road is said to coincide with the ancient road; and if any one will stand on Birdlip Hill, and look from thence to Gloucester, he will see that the present road is as straight as an arrow, and is identical with that part of the Roman Fosse.

STANTON-DREW.

Proceeding from Inglishcomb-Batch through Stanton-Prior, a distance of about eight miles, we reach Stanton-Drew, a spot, as its name sufficiently declares, of British antiquity. In a long field in this parish contiguous to the church, stand four distinct arrangements of large natural stones. Three of these are circles; the fourth seems, originally, to have described a winding serpentine form, and to have served as an entrance to the circular arrangements. These, unlike most other Druidical remains of a similar magnitude, are not *concentric*, but attached to each other laterally; a stone of one circle reckoning amongst those which compose another circle. The largest circle measures one hundred yards in diameter, the second thirty yards, and the smallest fifteen yards. Nine feet four inches in height, and upwards of seven yards in girth, are the dimensions of the largest of these stones. The material is a *breccia*, found in great plenty at and about Brandon Hill, in the neighbourhood of Bristol.

TESSELATED PAVEMENTS.—WELLOW.

It is not, however, in the military remains alone of the ancient Romans that we trace the superior genius, judgment, and greatness; the same faculties enabled them to make the wisest provisions for the enjoyment of private life. Their *villas* were at once elegant and convenient: and whilst they shone with all the splendour of art, embraced every means of private comfort. The ground plot of one of those rural residences was re-discovered about 1807 in the neighbourhood

of Bath, and lay open for some time to public inspection ; but as the visitors, not content with gratifying their curiosity, rudely despoiled the spot of its *tesserae*, Col. Leigh,¹ who had taken the most liberal pains to lay them open to the public, very judiciously determined to preserve what remained, from further violation, by having them covered with hurdles, which were overspread with earth.

The tessellated pavements are three in number : one at the western extremity, 26 ft. in length by 15 ft. in breadth, the greater part of which is in its original perfect state ; a second, towards the opposite end, 33 ft. long by 22 ft. broad, very much mutilated ; and a long narrow strip connected and running parallel with it, 26 ft. in length and 5 ft. 9 in. in breadth, in the highest state of beauty and preservation. The other floors are formed of the common Roman square tile. The patterns of the two larger pavements appear to have been rich, diversified, and tasteful ; they exhibit a beautiful variety of forms, involutions, elegant borders, fasciæ, representations of beasts and birds, regularly disposed, and included within fanciful borders of a good taste. Of the strip, the pattern is neat and simple, much resembling those of our modern Scotch carpets or painted oil cloth. The *tesserae* which compose them are not formed with much attention to the exactness of the cube, but are irregular squares of diameters from half an inch to nearly two inches. They present four colours : blue, red, white, and purple. For the first of these the blue, the *lias* in the neighbourhood of Weston was resorted to ; for the second, the common red brick ; for the third, the white *lias* by Newton Park ; and materials for the last were procured from the quarries of red mountain limestone, near the Hotwells, Bristol. Throughout the whole of the work there is a spirit and taste in the plan, and a correct-

¹ At the period of the re-discovery this gentleman resided at Combe Hay.

ness and neatness in the execution, which bespeak the better age of Roman arts, and forbid us to place it lower than the conclusion of the second century.

The remains appear to have been first discovered in the year 1685, when a short account of them was drawn up by Gale, and published in his edition of "Antoninus's Itinerary." But they did not probably long continue to be an object of notice ; for fifty years afterwards, A.D. 1737, we find them announced again to the world as a new discovery. Fortunately, the celebrated artist Vertue then got information of them, engraved three capital plates from excellent drawings made on the spot by George Kent, a schoolmaster in the neighbourhood. They were published by the Society of Antiquaries, in 1738.¹ It is evident, however, that only two of these engravings, Nos. 1 and 2, represent the pavements which were laid open in 1735. The engraving, No. 3, gives the plan of one that existed in 1736, but which was probably destroyed at or shortly after that time, as no vestige of it can be found ; but another pavement, of nearly similar dimensions, though of an entirely different pattern, to the annihilated one, was amongst the discoveries ; which, from its perfection and freshness, was clearly unknown to any former finders, and must consequently have lain concealed from the time of the dilapidation of the fabric that covered it. After continuing to be exposed for some time, on their second discovery, to the curiosity of the public, and the depredations of the mischievous, who are said to have carried away bushels of *tesserae*, the remains were again covered over by the proprietor of the field, and once more consigned to oblivion, a fate from which they were a third time rescued, in 1843, by some fragments being turned up in the course of husbandry.

At the period of the second detection of these pavements,

¹ These engravings are now before us, and are very beautiful, and, like all such engravings, are very scarce.

the admirers of Roman antiquity had adopted, in a great degree, the judgment of Hearne, upon remains of this kind; a man of much research, but of little taste, and no discrimination. As he saw nothing but the scites of *pretoria*, the habitations or posts of Roman generals, in the tessellated remains that came under his observation, so it was the general opinion, in conformity to these notions, that the pavements at Wellow had a military rather than a civil original; and a note of Vertue's, at the foot of one of his drawings, proves that he, as well as others, entertained this idea.

TESSELLATED PAVEMENT.—NEWTON-ST.-LOE, TWERTON.

These pavements are composed of bits of tile and stone, about half an inch square; of the various colours, and so disposed, as to make a series of the regular figures. The tessellated pavements were five feet below the surface of the ground. The Villa bears every appearance of having been destroyed by fire; it being, when excavated, covered with pennant tiles and nails, from the falling of the roof; the pavements were covered with slabs of *lias*. It is worthy of remark that the ruins were thickly strewed with bones, horns, and teeth, of the Red Deer, Ox, Sheep, Hog, Dog, and a Bird. The remaining walls of the building were from one foot and a half to three feet in height. The total length of the ruins is 125 feet and 55 feet in breadth: they appear to have extended further, but have been destroyed in forming the Bristol Road. Their extent is greater than that of any other similar Villa hitherto discovered in Britain, and of nearly as great magnitude as any building of the same nature among the Roman colonies out of Italy. The remains of a well (which on being disturbed commenced flowing), and also the ruins of another building, have been discovered 150 feet above the Villa, but there is nothing further deserving notice.

FARLEY CHURCH, CASTLE, AND HOUSE.

A sequestered road, winding through the valley of the south for 3 or 4 miles, passing Freshford and Iford, and presenting much beautiful rural scenery to the eye, leads to the picturesque village of Farley Castle, so denominated from the venerable structure adjoining it, whose present remains evince the grandeur of its original design. The ancient park of Farley extended half-way to Hinton, a village about a mile and a half to the eastward, through whose wild but beautiful extent runs the present road to the village and castle. The former creeps up the declivity of a hill, on the summit of which stands the church, looking over a country uncommonly romantic and diversified. This building is dedicated to Saint Leonard, whose portrait is well preserved in the painted glass of the north window in the chancel, with his name in legible characters beneath the figure; on either side the altar are pedestals for supporting candlesticks; and, as was usual in Romish churches, in a recess in the wall on the north side, a bason for the priests administering at the altar, to wash in, before they communicated the consecrated elements. The church itself is more than three centuries old; but over the porch of the south door is placed a large semi-circular stone of much higher antiquity, as far as may be inferred from the inscription on it, in letters having a considerable mixture of the Saxon alphabet, which continued to be used till the close of the fourteenth century; they are about two inches in length. The stone must have occupied a place over the entrance of some prior church, probably on the same spot, which had the privilege of *sanctuary*, or of protecting the transgressor who fled to its consecrated walls. Over the inscription is engraven a very large and conspicuous sign of the cross; and the letters may be legibly read as follows:—

Muniat hoc templum cruce	|	glorificans microcosmum
Quæ genuit Christum	|	miseris prece asylum.

There are many translations of these lines, but that by Canon Jackson is accepted as the best :—

“ May he who by the Cross glorifies man, protect this Church ; and may the mother of Christ become an asylum to the wretched by *her* prayer *for them*.”

FARLEY CASTLE.

A situation near the bottom was chosen for the castle, where a strong arched entrance, some fragments of thick walls, and two ivy-mantled towers, still remain. The village of Farley lays claim to very remote antiquity. After having been possessed by Saxon thanes for some years, it came in the eleventh century into the hands of a Norman lord, and formed a part of the splendid donation with which William the Conqueror rewarded the fidelity and services of Sir Roger de Curcelle, one of his adventurous followers. His death occasioned its reversion to the crown ; soon after which the profuse Rufus granted it to Hugh de Montfort, a Norman, from whose surname it received its present affix, Farley Montfort. Bartholomew Lord Burghurst, renowned in Edward the Second's wars with the Scots, became possessed of it in 1337 ; but his lion-hearted son, in consequence of that imprudence, found it convenient to dispose of his manor of Farley, together with other large estates, to Thomas Lord Hungerford, in the reign of Richard II. This nobleman, one of the most renowned barons of the time, fixed his chief residence at Farley, where he repaired the castle originally built by Curcelle, ornamented it with two gateways, and strengthened it by the addition of four substantial towers, the ruins of which are still to be seen. As these works were completed without permission previously obtained under the King's hand, a formality necessary during the times of the feudal system, and naturally springing from the principles on which it was founded, they awakened the jealousy of Richard, and a

writ of attachment was issued against Lord Hungerford. But as every misdemeanor could, in those days, be atoned for by a fine, a thousand marks were paid by the baron, which quickly appeased the anger, and quieted the suspicions of Richard.

A series of heroes of the same noble family succeeded Lord Thomas in the possession of Farley Castle. In the reigns of Henry IV. and V., Sir Walter was its owner, a knight of great martial achievements, who exhibited an example of that romantic character so common in the age of chivalry, when, by a whimsical association, a passion for war was blended with the ardour of piety, and the love of God and of gallantry went hand in hand. Now fighting single-handed combats on the hostile fields of France, now exhibiting the gorgeous festival within the walls of his castle, and now founding chantries and chapels for ecclesiastics, Sir Walter was, by turn, the hero, the courtier, and the devotee. In consequence of a fierce encounter with a French knight at Calais, in which he was victorious, he gained a pension of 100 marks per annum out of the revenues of the town of Marlborough. By his splendid entertainments at Farley, whose roof rang to the sounds of his minstrels, and whose lofty hall and magnificent state-apartments, the wonder of the age, were decorated with honourable trophies from the fields of Crecy and Poitiers, Agincourt and Calais, he obtained the name of the finest gentleman of the day; and by his munificence to the monks, for several of whom he provided by institutions in the chapel of Farley and in the church of Olveston in Gloucestershire, he secured the character of piety and devotion. With the lineal descendants of this baron, Farley Castle continued till the reign of Edward IV., when Sir Thomas Hungerford, afterwards Lord Hungerford, great grandson of Sir Walter, being too active in the contests between the two Roses, and unfortunately having chosen the losing side, he was tried, condemned, and executed for treason,

and his large possessions confiscated to the crown. The reversing of the attainder on the family in Henry VIIIth's reign restored their patrimonial estates to the Hungerfords ; and passing successively through Walter Lord Hungerford, Sir Edward and Sir Anthony Hungerford, they vested at length in Sir Edward Hungerford, towards the conclusion of the Protectorship. But *heroum filii noxæ*. The knight in the true spirit of those times, when Charles II. set so baneful an example of dissipation to his subjects, was profligate and wasteful ; and after a few years of extravagance, found himself compelled to alienate the possessions of his ancestors. Farley Castle was disposed of to the family of Bayntun, in 1686 ; soon after which it came into the possession of that of Houlton, to whose descendant it at present belongs. The estate consists of two manors, within a ring fence ; and comprises a park, close to the old family seat, well wooded, and agreeably varied with hill and bottom.

The chapel of the castle remains in a nearly perfect state, externally, owing to the laudable care of the recent owner. It was dedicated to St. Leonard ; and consists of a single nave, 56 ft. in length and 20 ft. in breadth ; and a chantry on the north side, 20 ft. in length and 14 ft. in breadth. Sir Walter Hungerford erected and endowed it ; but many a year has now elapsed since the voice of prayer and thanksgiving has been heard in this consecrated pile. The appropriate appendages, however, to a place of worship still remain ; an old wooden pulpit, and an altar formed by an immense slab of rich granitelle. A flat grave stone also is seen on the floor, cut with the figure of a knight in armour, and an imperfect inscription running round its edges, commemorating Sir Giles Hungerford ; and attached to the south wall is a table monument of freestone, with this inscription :—

“Tyme tryeth truth, quod (quoth) Walter Hungerford, knyght, who lyeth here, and Edward hys son, to God's mercy in whom he trusts for ever. An^o. Dⁱ. 1588, the vi. of Desbr.”

The chantry, however, contains the rarest curiosities of this fabric. Under its arch stands an old table tomb, highly sculptured on the sides and ends; with coats of arms and human figures; the full-sized representations of a knight and his lady are recumbent upon the top, the former cased in armour, with a lion at his feet; the latter in the dress of the times, her head resting on two cushions, supported by angels; and two dogs at the other extremity; the effigies of Sir Thomas Hungerford, who died Dec. 3rd, 1508, and Johannah his wife, who followed him in 1512. Connected with the north wall is another tomb of the same kind, built of freestone, gorgeously painted and gilt. It bears this inscription:

"Edward Hungerford, knight sonne to Walter Lord Hungerford, and late heir to Sir Walter Hungerford, deceased, the 5 daie of December, 1607, and lieth here with dame Jane his wife, daughter to Sir Anthony Hungerford, of Downe-Amny."

A third monument occurs on the west side of the chapel without any inscription, so that we cannot tell for whom it was erected. It should seem, however, to be the burial-place of some pious and prolific dame, as there are the effigies of an old lady kneeling at a desk, accompanied by four sons and five daughters, all in the same devout posture. Another small tomb is seen against the north wall, in which a brass plate contains the following lines:—

"If birth or worth might add to rareness life,
Or teares in man revive a virtuous wife;
Lock't in this cabinet, bereav'd of breath,
Here lies the pearle inclos'd—she which by death
Sterne death subdu'd, slighting vain worldly vice,
Achiving Heav'n with thoughts of Paradise.
She was her sexes wonder, great in bloud,
But what is far more rare, both great and good,
She was with all celestial virtues stor'd,
The life of Shaa, and soul of Hungerford."

AN EPITAPH.

“Written in memory of the late Right Noble and most truly virtuous Mrs. Mary Shaa, daughter to the Right Hon. Walter Lord Hungerford, sister and heyre generall to the Right Noble Sir Edw. Hungerford, knight, deceased, and wife unto Thomas Shaa, Esq. ; leaving behind Robert Shaa, her only sonne. She departed this life, in the faith of Christ, the last day of September, An^o. Dnⁱ. 1613.”

The magnificent monument which stands in the centre of the chapel is, perhaps, one of the finest morsels of the kind in England. It is composed entirely of white polished marble, placed on steps of black marble, and supporting the effigies of Sir Edward and Lady Margaret Hungerford ; the one in complete armour, his feet resting on a wheat-sheaf (the family crest), the other in a loose dress, with a lion and anchor at her feet. The workmanship, as well as materials, are most choice ; the name of the sculptor does not appear, but as it was constructed at a time when the nobility went to an immense expense in these last mementoes of their grandeur, it was probably the work of the first artist of the day. A long Latin inscription is cut on the south side of the monument, which is otherwise enriched with a profusion of quarterings. The date is 1648. A painting of the Resurrection covers the ceiling of this chapel ; and immediately underneath it is a crypt or vault, descended into by a flight of steps, and containing a most extraordinary family party, the pickled remains of eight of the Hungerfords, ranged by the side of each other, cased in leaden coffins, and assuming the form of Egyptian mummies, the faces prominent, the shoulders swelling out into their natural shape, and the body gradually tapering towards the feet. The first of these, on the right, contains the remains of Lord Hungerford ; second, those of his wife ; third, the first wife of Sir Edward Hungerford, jun. ; fourth, Sir Edward Hungerford himself ; fifth, the second wife of Sir Edward

Hungerford ; sixth (in the left-hand corner), Mary Hungerford, who married Thomas Shaa, Esq. ; and whose monument is in the chapel above. The two children enclosed in lead, and lying on the breasts of the larger coffins, are the offspring of two of the wives of Sir Edward Hungerford (for he had three in all), who both died in child-bed.

CORSHAM HOUSE.

By rail or pursuing the London road through the villages of Batheaston and Bathford, having to the right the river Avon flowing through rich meadows, bounded by that belt of hills which defend the happy vale of Bath from the south-eastern storms, we reach Corsham House, about ten miles east of Bath. The ride thither offers many beautiful views, particularly on climbing the lofty hill of Haselbury, on the further side of Box. Here, Bath is removed into the distance, and appears at the termination of the winding valley, "uncertain if beheld ;" an indistinctness that clothes it with great majesty, as its crescents and higher streets blend, as it were, into one vast building, and give the idea of a solitary castellated edifice, of unlimited dimensions. On entering Pickwick, we turn to the right, and at the distance of a mile reach Corsham, a village which made part of the dower of the queens of England, in those times when it was customary to settle on the royal comfort part of the demesnes of the crown, for providing her with various articles of her attire, and other necessities for her person and situation. To the faithful companion of Edward I. Corsham, together with Bath, were given in dower ; and though the latter was shortly afterwards resumed and bestowed upon Robert Burnell, Bishop of Bath and Wells, yet the former seems to have continued its services to this amiable princess as long as she lived. The Earls of Cornwall, in subsequent times, claimed it as a part of their extensive fiefs. Afterwards, the heroes of the Hungerford

family became possessed of the village and manor, and made Corsham one of their residences.

The mansion itself contains a large collection of pictures, made by Sir Paul Methuen. The house formerly presented three fronts :—the northern, the eastern, and the southern ; which, though built at different periods, had, all of them, some general resemblance of the Gothic character, which its respective architects had preserved in their additions and alterations. The old northern front is no more, and upon its ruins have risen one of the best-built specimens of modern Gothic that England can produce, the design of Mr. Nash. It consists of three rooms, a dining-room to the west, a music-room at the opposite extremity, and in the centre a lofty octagon apartment, rising above its lateral companions. This is supported without by flying buttresses, which give a surprising richness and grandeur to the plan. All these apartments are furnished in the highest style of modern taste. The chief entrance to the house is from the south, through a hall, of great beauty and magnificence, 100 ft. in length, 25 ft. broad, and 25 ft. high. A light gallery, supported by slender clustered shafts, with plain bases and capitals, runs round the sides of the room, and is ascended at each end by a double flight of steps—one sweeping to the right, the other to the left, and both uniting at the top.

KELSTON HOUSE.

This mansion, the residence of Colonel Inigo Jones, has no particular claim to notice, except from the beauty of its situation and its historic associations, yet, as it is connected with some singular characters, and much local history, it deserves to be pointed out as an object of curiosity. It lies four miles to the westward of Bath, along a road, commanding, for the most part, a pleasing prospect. It was on the erection of this mansion, that Sir Cæsar Hawkins, the great-grandfather

of Sir J. Hawkins, who pulled down the ancient manor-house of Kelston. This stood near the church a little further on the Bristol Road, and was built in 1578 by James Barozzi, of Vignola, an architect justly celebrated in his own times. The court-yard still remains.¹ In the reign of Henry VIII. the manor of Kelston came to John Harington, by a grant under the King's seal, and continued in this family till it was disposed of to Sir Caesar Hawkins. Its owners, for many years, were characters of eminence and notoriety; nor will Kelston be deemed unworthy particular attention, when we recollect that it produced, in the 16th century, a translation of the poem of Ariosto, the celebrated Orlando Furioso. John Harington was the first of the family that settled on this estate, with his wife Isabella, daughter of Sir John Markham, both of whom suffered persecution, from the bigoted zeal of Gardiner, in consequence of their attachment and services to Elizabeth before she ascended the throne. The cause of this persecution was as follows:—A letter had been entrusted to Harington to be conveyed to Elizabeth during her confinement; but the watchful eye of Gardiner having discovered the delivery of it, John was immediately apprehended, and imprisoned in the Tower, where he was detained twelve months, and at length liberated at the solicitation of Philip of Spain, with the loss and expense of £1,000. The malice of Gardiner extended also to his wife, Isabella, whom he separated from the service of Elizabeth; and by affixing to her the odious appellation of *heretic*, excluded her from the house of her own father. Fortunately she found in a Mr. Topeless that assistance which parental affection would not afford her, and continued with him till Elizabeth's accession, when she became lady of the privy chamber to the Queen;

¹ The present Rector of Kelston, the Rev. F. J. Poynton, has printed privately a most valuable and interesting account of the old house and the site on which it stood, together with a pedigree of the Haringtons.

and her husband and herself were permitted to enjoy their retreat at Kelston. The issue of this couple were John and Francis ; to the former of whom descended the patrimonial estates, and amongst the rest the manor of which we are speaking. The elder was born about the year 1651, the fifth year of Queen Elizabeth, whose gratitude for the services of the father, during her persecutions by Queen Mary, prompted her to stand godmother to the son. He was educated at Eton, and afterwards entered at Cambridge, under the tuition of Bishop Still, whose attention made so deep an impression upon him, that the remembrance of it never faded from his mind ; and he himself says, that he never went to him but he grew more religious, and never parted with him but with additional instruction. Under so admirable a tutor, and with the advantages of great natural talents, Harington became soon conspicuous for his literature and wit ; qualifications that increased the regard which Elizabeth already entertained for her god-son. He now went to Court, where he quickly rendered himself remarkable not only by his good-natured satire and sprightly epigrams, but also by a translation of the tale of Alcina and Rogero, from that luxuriant effort of fancy, Orlando Furioso. This performance circulating amongst the ladies of the bedchamber, at length reached the eye of the virgin Queen, who, feigning herself offended at the licentiousness of the story, imposed upon Harington the translation of the whole poem, as an expiation of the crime of offended modesty. To work, therefore, he went, and produced Ariosto in English, to the great satisfaction of the Queen, who received him again into favour, and permitted his return to Court, from whence he had been banished till the translation should be completed. But the satirical propensity of Harington could not be overcome by this slight check ; and in the year 1596, another sprightly effusion had nearly implicated him in still more unpleasant circumstances than his former inadvertence ; it was called the *Metamorphosis of Ajax*, and occa-

sioned by the erection of a newly-invented water-closet in his house at Kelston. The fertility of genius, and the depth of reading, displayed in this little tract, ought to have screened the author from indignation ; but as it contained, at the same time, many satirical allusions to the personages of the Court, and some sly insinuations levelled against the Queen herself, an universal cry of vengeance was excited against Harington ; and nothing but the great partiality of Elizabeth for him, and her gratitude for the fidelity of his parents, saved him.

To sprightly characters allowances are generally given for slight deviations from the common forms of decorum ; the manner in which they are made usually compensating for their singularity. Harington frequently availed himself of this privilege, and several anecdotes are handed down by tradition, in which Sir John seems to have sacrificed strict good manners to the opportunity of saying a good thing. One incident of this kind occurred at the table of Lady Rogers at Bath, the mother of his wife, who being accustomed to dine at an unconscionably late hour, Sir John determined to try the effect of his wit, in order to work a reformation. A large company being assembled, therefore, at her Ladyship's house, and the dinner on the table, one of his two sons was commanded to repeat the grace. The boy immediately began with, "O Lord, that givest us our meat in due season," when our Knight immediately interrupted him, bade him be silent, and not tell such a lie, "For I never knew," said he, "our meat in due season here in all my life." The sagacity of Sir John seems to have been in a degree imparted to his particular friend and companion, a spaniel dog, which he named *Bungay*. This celebrated animal was so extremely docile and well instructed, that he frequently travelled alone from Bath to London, carrying in a basket slung round his neck packages and letters, calling for refreshment at the houses on the way which his master was accustomed to frequent, and then pursuing his journey to Court, where his fidelity and sagacity always assured

him caresses and good cheer.¹ In one of these expeditions *Bungay* unfortunately fell into the hands of a party of beggars, who emptied his basket, carried him off, and sold him to the servants of the Spanish ambassador. After a long and fruitless enquiry for this faithful servant, Sir John accidentally went to the ambassador's, when to his infinite satisfaction he recognized his companion sleeping under the table. Being rather perplexed in what manner to ascertain his property, and to request its restoration, he told the ambassador that the animal before them possessed many more talents than he was apprized of. This naturally induced an explanation, when Sir John, to identify the dog, called him by his name, and made him perform a variety of singular tricks, to the astonishment of his Excellency, who immediately insisted that his old master should once more receive the faithful animal into his protection. *Bungay*, among other useful offices that he was accustomed to perform, frequently went from the manor-house at Kelston to Bath for two bottles of wine, which the vintner would carefully pack up in the basket that hung suspended from his neck. One day, on his return with the cargo, when he had performed only half his journey, the handle of the basket unfortunately broke, and the whole apparatus fell of course to the ground ; but as *Bungay* never lost his presence of mind, he quickly discovered a method of completing the errand on which he had been sent. One of the bottles he immediately conveyed into a secret part of an adjoining hedge, and taking the other in his mouth travelled home as fast as he could. Having delivered this, he posted back after the remaining one, which he soon conveyed to Kelston in a similar manner, and with equal safety. The concluding circumstance of poor *Bungay's* life bears ample testimony to his affection and sagacity, and places him upon a par with the far-famed Argus of Ulysses.

¹ This story Sir John tells himself, but we must take it, for the most part, as an amusing romance.

Attending Sir John, who was on horseback, to Bath, the animal suddenly leaped upon the horse with such an expression of affectionate fondness to his master as surprised him. This he repeated three or four times successively, and immediately running into the adjoining hedge, lay down and expired. The Knight honoured his memory with some tributes of regard, by writing two epigrams on *Bungay*, and having his figure introduced into the print prefixed to his translation of Orlando Furioso. The family, also, have preserved an honourable memorial of this sensible creature, in giving the name of *Bungay* to every successive dog that was kept by the descendants of Sir John ; and the beautiful spaniel which belonged to Doctor Harington,¹ the great great grandson of the Knight, retained this celebrated appellation. In 1599, Harington was made a knight-banneret in the field, by Essex, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, for the valour he displayed in that country. The disgust which the Queen conceived both against him and Essex on account of his honour being conferred without her privity, induced him probably to withdraw from Court and retire to Kelston. Here he flattered himself he could pass his remaining days in the pursuits of philosophy and the calm pleasures of rational occupation ; but he had mistaken the petulance of pique for a change of disposition ; and no sooner did James accede to the throne, than all his accustomed propensities returned ; he again languished for courtly parade, and determined to ingratiate himself with the new monarch ; which, from the following original letters preserved by the late Dr. Harington, it seems, he soon effected :—

*“ To the Honourable Knyt. my trustie friend Sir John
Harington, by Bathe.*

“ Honorbl. Sr.—I resaiued your letter sent by this gentillman, who delivered to his Maty yt was committed to him. All you sent to Mr.

¹ The last of the Haringtons who owned Kelston. He was a man of great learning and much wit, an accomplished physician, and an admirable musician. Dr. Harington died in 1825.

Hunter, yor assured and constant friend, is sa weill accepted of his Matie, that I do not dout but in the anon tyme ye will fynde more in effect nor I can expresse by papeir. And although for the I doe not advertyse particularly, yet must I intreat your favourable censure as one that shall ever love you, and do his best for the accomplishment of your desair. In short time I hope to see qn qr, and I am not certaine; but then shall yow know more of our maister's love to yorself, and of my devotion to doe yow service, yu shall constantly remayne,

Yor assured friend,

F. ARESKYNE."

*"To the Honorable Kynt. my loving nybour, Sir Johne
Harington, by Baithe.*

"Sr.—Yors by Mr. Nicholas Stranger, dated at Westwood, the 27th of Marche, I raissaived at Court, at Hallyruid house, the 2d of Aprill. I fynde yourself and the spinning gentilwoman hath been oft skard, but now, God be praysed, past daunger. His Majestye and his trayne are to marche forward on their journey toward London on the 5th of Aprill. His Majesty excepted your Embleme Lanterne and letters now last exceiding kyndly, as yourself shall sey at meeting. I doubt not but your expectation shall be satisfyed. Thus in haiste, haveing manie dispaitches in hand, as this bearer can beare witness, I rest, requesting yow to make muche of the spinner, that she maie make much of the carder, and convert your spinning and keyding in ryding. The kinde and courteouse Knyte will use your counselle at the parlement, it may be for bothe your benefits. I commit yow to the Almightye.

Yr affected and avowed friend to do yow service,

WILLIAM HUNTER.

"From the Court at Hallyruid-House, this 5th day of April, 1603."

But the surest earnest of James's future favour was the following letter to Sir John, under the King's own hand, written two days before the above :—

"To our trustie and wel-beloved Sir John Harington, knt.

"Rt. trustie and wel-beloved friend, we greet yow heartily weill. We have raissavit your lanterne with the poesie ye send us be our servand Wm. Hunter, geving yow hairtie thanks, as lykewayis for your last letter quharin ye persaisit the continuance of your loyall affection

to us and your service. We shall not be unmyndefull to extende our princely favour heirafter to you and your perticulers at all guid occasions. We commit you to God.

JAMES R.

" From our Court at Hallyruid House, the 3d of Aprill, 1603."

Sir John enjoyed a great portion of James's esteem, frequently corresponding with him, and going occasionally to Court ; though it does not appear that his Majesty performed the promise of particular patronage made in his letter to the knight.¹ John Harington, the puritan and republican, succeeded to Kelston on the death of his father, who, though much abused by party writers, possessed a degree of popularity in the neighbourhood where he resided, that proved his private virtues were great, if his political principles were wrong. His son and successor also, John, was equally beloved at Kelston ; for the Lady Dionysia, his mother, having quarrelled with, and being determined to inconvenience him, by removing the personal property from the seat and disposing of it, the inhabitants of the parish rose upon the servants, dispersed them, and replaced the goods in the house, for the benefit of the heir. The old mansion, it is said, suffered during the civil wars, being alternately plundered by the royalists and parliamentarians, as often as their forces passed that way ; but its venerable head still continued to brave the storms of fortune, and the changes and chances of human affairs, till modern taste laid its destructive hand upon the fabric, and in the rage of improvement levelled its turrets with the dust.

¹ The stories told of Queen Elizabeth's visits to Kelston are romantic fictions.

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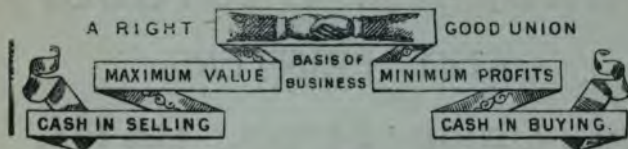
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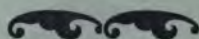
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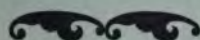
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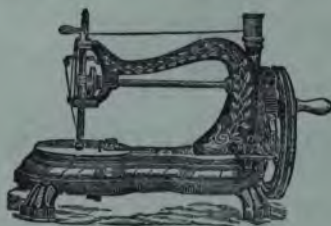
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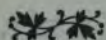
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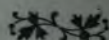
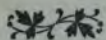
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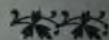
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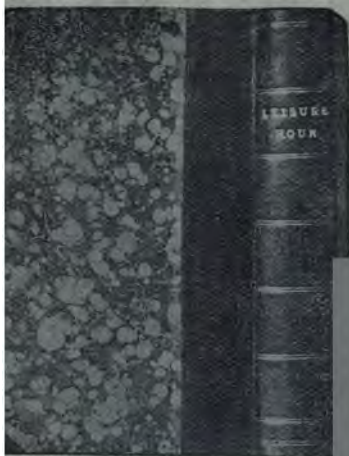
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